JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition
dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,569—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1896.

Chafed Skin, Piles, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, and Skin Ailments
QUICKLY RELIEVED BY USE OF
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Large pots, 1s. 1½d. each (English Rate).
Keeps good in any Climate. Free from Animal Fat.
Private report from Limassol, Cyprus, states:—"I have never found anything to come up to it for neuralgic and rheumatic pains."
Numerous other Testimonials have been received from all parts of the World.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7593	W. B. Andrews	25th Jan.
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.V.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	4976	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.M.L. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
R.M.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. GANGES	4986	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7593	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
R.M.L. PENINSULAR	5797	R. W. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4139	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moulo	18th "
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7593	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for through passages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	21st Jan. 96.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday at noon.
OCEANIEN	4329	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5639	C. Delacroix	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubenge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEA	6252	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4020	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	Bourdon (Fr. Navy)	4,020	16th Jan. 1896.
SALAZIC	C. Paul	4,253	13th Feb. "

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.

FOR KARACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
The s. s. "ALPHEE," will LEAVE the Victoria Dock on the 15th February., at 9 A. M., for KURRACHEE & PERSIAN GULF.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th February, via KURRACHEE, ADEN and MARSEILLES in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, [illegible] AGENTS,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th January, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 25th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "PACHUMBA" 867 tons, on the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about the 23rd January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 21st January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "COLABA 1,460 tons, about the 31st January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 1st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 18th January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S. S. ARCHIMADE ..... 6th Feb. 1896,
S. S. RUBATTINO ..... 5th March 1896.
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 10, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
[illegible]ing its great strength-giving
[illegible]nd at the same time being
[illegible]UISITE TASTE.
[illegible] Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
[illegible]S FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
[illegible]& CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK.
ELECTROPLATE AND SILVER GOODS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
SPLNDID STOCK IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
WEDDING GIFTS. | CHRISTENING PRESENTS. | BIRTHDAY GIFTS.
GOODS FROM THE BEST MAKERS ONLY.
LATEST DESIGNS!!
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRUITS. Crystallised Oranges, Cherries, Plums, Ginger, Pears, Apricots, &c. ..... } Per lb. Re. 1-8
Assorted Fruits in fancy Boxes ...Per box Re. 1 and 1-12
Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Cobnuts,
Barcelona Nuts .....Per lb. As. 14

CAKES. Huntley and Palmers English make

Genoa Cake	Rs. 2-12	Cambridge Cake	Rs. 2
Family Cake	" 2-12	Seed Fruit Cake	" 3
Almond Cake	" 2-12	Oxford Cake	" 2-12

CRACKERS. By Tom Smith. A large assortment at lowest prices. All the latest Novelties.
BOMBAY, {PHILLIPS & CO., LD., {POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.
HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE! Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SHIRTS.
—"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS.
SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	10 Button length White, Tan and Black Morquetaire Suede Gloves ..... per pair	4 14
	10 Button length White Morquetaire Kid Gloves ..... "	5 8
	16 Button length White Morquetaire Suede Gloves ... "	4 14
	16 Button length Silk Gloves in White, Black, Creams, pale blue pink cardinal ..... "	2 12
FANS.	The "Hilda" Feather Fan in all colours.....each	3 12
	The Marguerite rich Gauze Fan in various colours ..... "	12
	The "Mobe" handsome hand-painted Gauze Fan trimmed sequins, in a variety of colours..... "	9 8

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., BOMBAY.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,
Now using our Gas.
DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA-WATER MACHINES.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LADIES TRAVELLING and FOR HOME USE an indispensable article is offered in KEMP'S IMPROVED ABSORBENT SANITARY TOWELS. The great sale which this article in its improved form has secured fully proves the high appreciation in which it is held. Price Rs. 2 per dozen, securely packed. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THERE IS BEAUTY IN EXTREME OLD AGE,
but you may be well assured that in
MEDICINES the Fresh and New are superior in every way to those "Matured" by keeping.
THEREFORE COMMON SENSE
WILL TELL YOU to buy the Fresh, Pure and Active Preparations of KEMP & Co. (which are all made in their Bombay Laboratories) in preference to imported articles always of uncertain, if not extreme, age and often of vastly impaired efficiency:—

Kemp's Tasteless Pills and Granules to hundreds of varied formulæ of which list may be had	Re. 1 per Vial.
Kemp's Pectoral Cough Syrup	Re. 1 per Bottle.
Kemp's Cholera and Diarrhœa Tincture	Re. 1. "
Kemp's Coca Cordial	Rs. 2-8 "
Kemp's Perfect Vital Invigorator	Rs. 3 "
Kemp's Summer Effervescent Saline	Re. 1-4 "

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.
THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice. SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.
For Particulars and Prices apply to
THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents, 24, Medows Street, Bombay.

A FACT THAT TALKS.
NOTWITHSTANDING the keen competition of various Hair "Renewers," "Producers," &c., which are now so extensively advertised,
The sales of
KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
show a steady annual increase (which becomes larger in proportion with each successive year) both
IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.
Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
EXQUISITELY PERFUMED.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY EVENING, AT 9 P.M.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURUAY, AT 4 P.M.
DOORS OPEN one hour earlier.

WILLISON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

LOCATED ON THE ESPLANADE.
ON SATURDAY NIGHT

Every available spot was seized upon, the vast assemblage testifying by their hearty plaudits and screams of laughter that they endorsed the UNIVERSAL VERDICT: "Absolutely the most varied
EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION
Ever witnessed in Bombay!"
LAST THREE NIGHTS
Of our present great Programme.
MLLE. FREDERICA'S
Serpentine Dance on Horseback. With Lime-light effects.
DE VERE BROTHERS
on the Horizontal Bars.
HARRY DIXON'S
Hurricane Hurdle Act.
THE JAPANESE
Marvellous Feats of Balancing.
ALL OUR COMICAL CLOWNS.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.
THURSDAY NIGHT,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Secure Seats daily at MITCHELL and Co.'s Store, Medows Street.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY PAREL GYMKHANA.

A FANCY DRESS DANCE

will be held in the Mechanics' Institute
On FEBRUARY 7TH, 1896.
Tickets to admit a Gentleman and one Lady Rs. 3.
Extra Lady's ticket one rupee.
No tickets will be sold at the door.
Tickets may be had from
Mr. W. LYNCH, (Parel.)
Mr. A. SIMPSON, (Parel.)
Mr. O. THOMPSON, (Parel.)
Mr. H. WHITBURN, (Byculla) and from
L. A. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI.....	Gaube	1,431	23rd January.

taking Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line does now issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to
EAST LONDON, MADEIRA,
ALGOA BAY, and
CAPE TOWN, SOUTHAMPTON,
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Durban, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th January, 1896.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

A TOP NOTE PRODUCER!!

GIBSON'S VOCAL LOZENGES.

Infirmity and Weakness of the Vocal Organs are unknown to those who regularly use these valuable Lozenges; also may be used as an effectual remedy in all Chest Affections, Cold, Cough, Sore Throat, &c. Per Bottle Re. 1.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, AND CARNAC ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOKULDASS TEJPAL HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8 „	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0 „	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KOP'S BEER
NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba, on account of the concerned—
40 bales cotton damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Dr. Govindrao Bhawoo Prabhakar, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Sucearam Heerjee, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in an part known as Curwady, Girgaum-road, without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 269 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 316, new No. 2113, old Survey No. 584, and new Survey No. 7908, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Ward D under No. 398 and Street No. 4 and bounded on the east by a passage of the said aforesaid, on the west and north by the property belonging to Tribhowandas Bhaidas, and on the south by the property of Manibhai Rajpoore Kareen, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT PALLI HILL, BANDORA, FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the administrators of the estate of the late Mr. James Dickson, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable vacant pieces of land suitable for building bungalow:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or grass ground, admeasuring 4,725 square yards (more or less), and supposed to form part of plots of Survey Nos. 250 and 251, or one of such plots or Survey Nos. situated on Palli Hill, near Bandora, in the registration sub-district of Salsette and district of Thana, and bounded on the north partly by the properties of Hormusjee Jamsejee, partly by the property of D. A. DeSilva and partly by the Palli Hill Gymkhana, on the south partly by the property formerly of Dr. Temperly Gray and now of Ardeser Pestonjee Sethna, partly by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee and partly by the property of the said D. A. De Silva, on the east partly by the Palli Hill Road, partly by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee, and partly by the property of Jaibhai Sethna, and on the west partly by the property now or formerly of Tapidas Varadas, partly by the property of the said D. A. De Silva, and partly by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or grass ground, situated to the west of lot I and at a distance of about 192 feet therefrom, admeasuring 491 square yards (more or less), and supposed to form part of plots of Survey Nos. 250 and 251 or one of such plots or Survey Nos. situated on Palli Hill near Bandora aforesaid, in the aforesaid registration sub district of Salsette and District of Thana, and bounded on the north, south, east, and west by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or grass ground, situated to the north-west of and at a short distance from Lot 2 containing 143 square yards (more or less), and supposed to form part of Plots or Survey Nos. 250 and 251 or one of such plots or Survey Nos situate on Palli Hill near Bandora, in the aforesaid registration sub-district of Salsette and district of Thana, and bounded on the north, south, east, and west by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th January, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

About 27 cases superior wines, consisting of Genetian wine, white wines, Pauillie claret, Mason champagne, Carve de Reserve, Chablis, Benne cognac, and Castle medoc claret.

Also 20 bottles wines, brandy and liqueurs and 30 tins provisions.

The wines will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BRASS-MOUNTED SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS AND SADDLES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

A consignment of superior brown leather brass-mounted single and double harness and saddles made by Messrs. Crest Brothers of Cawnpore.

These will be sold singly to suit buyers, and are now on view.

SALE OF 32 BALES GREY T. CLOTH.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Agents of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Narronjee Purshotum—

32 bales grey T. cloth, No. 1225, in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will self by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
1 full-plate portrait lense by Horne, Thornthwaite and Wood.
1 patent Transvaal rifle with two barrels.
200 boxes Crossfield's bar soap.

The property of Mr. W. H. Glasspole, consisting of camp tables, chairs, mesnafe, whatnot, marble table, drawing-room sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cabinet, bookstand, iron double bedstead, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes press, dressing and washhand tables, lamps, cooking stove, &c.

On account of the concerned—
A A—1 case 4 rolls grey rubber sheets, ½ to ⅞"
2 „ 3 „ red rubber sheet, ½, ⅝, and ¾"
7 rolls red India-rubber tubings of sizes.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. P. Williams, consisting of one double barrel breach loading central fire gun by W. G. Barratt, cartridge cases, ammunition, books, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. F. W. M. Butler, consisting of photo albums and frames.

On account and at the risk of Merwanjee Nowrojee Arsiwalla—
1 English gold hunting watch.

On account of the concerned—
1 box of English gold jewellery consisting of ear studs, scarf pins, and brooches.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built landaulette in thorough order.
1 light-strong-built victoria.
1 strong-built double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 Englise shegoat giving one quart milk daily.
1 dog-cart by Stephens.
1 black arb galloway 13·3.
1 country-bred bay mare.
1 new office-shigram.
1 new landau.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

IMPORTANT TO CONFECTIONERS.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.'s Office, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs Cyrus Brothers, confectioners, consisting of large size glass door cupboards, plate, glass show cases, marble cream soda fountain, marble top counter 18ft. dining table, bentwood chairs, sideboard, marble top teapoys, fancy goods, provisions, copper utensils, English cooking stoves, gas chandeliers, confectionery jars, etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LAW LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

The library of the late Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, formerly solicitor of the High Court.

Catalogues will be published and the library will be on view a week before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th January, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUND BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 17 plots of land suitable for buildings, situate on the Parel Road and the New Connaught and Sussex Roads and near the Victoria Gardens and the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway and on the Tramway Lines will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., in pursuance of the sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at 3 p.m. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst. The auction if not completed that day, will be continued at 3 p.m., on each successive day (except Sunday), until all the plots have been offered:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PLOTS.

Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds	Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds	Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds
1	723·36	8	822·67	14	570·94
2	627·17	9	822·67	15	570·94
3	620·19	10	757·24	16	306·55
4	613·21	11	757·24	17	306·55
5	1025·62	12	720·03	18	832·67
6	1027·92	13	720·00		
7					

Copies of detailed plans of the different plots of land can be had at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, Municipal Solicitors, at their office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th January, 1896.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment.

	Rs.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	5
Examination and Certificate	17
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	2

Cuttack Horse Food, best in the market, per bag Rs. 2-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NOTICES.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the above FUND will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, the 21st January, 1896 at 5 P.M., for the purpose of dealing with the balance.

JOHN MARSHALL,
R. M. SAYANI,
N. G. CHANDAVARKER.
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th January, 1896.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and
Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne,
is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT
for a SEASON to BOMBAY,
OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL,
FEBRUARY 10th. Admission Free.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two tea-spoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
13-3, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of the Undermentioned Articles will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, at Bombay, up to 12 Noon, on each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 10 A.M., on the 22nd and 28th January, 1896.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above offices.

Stations where required.	Estimated Requirements.	Period of Contracts. From	To	Amount of Earnest Money.	Tenders will be received by the
Sugar for Rations at Bombay for Stations in Bombay Presidency	lbs. 10,60,000	1st April 1896.	31st March 1897.	As specified in tender.	Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, on the 22-1-96.
Sugar for Hospital do.	73,000				
Tea Packed in cases lined with lead at Bombay for Quetta	50,000	1st August 1896.	31st March 1898.	As specified in tender.	
Tea Packed in cases lined with tin at Bombay, for Quetta	50,000				
Flour 1st sort at Poona Railway Station	29,00,000	1st April, 1896.	31st March, 1899.	As specified in tender.	Commissariat Storekeeper-General Bombay on the 29-1-96.
Flour 1st sort at Ahmednagar Railway Station	8,00,000				
Flour 1st sort at Satara Road Railway Station	258,000				
Flour 1st sort at Kurrachee Harbour Shipside	1,548,000				
Flour 1st sort at Deesa Railway Station	390,000				
Flour 1st sort at Ahmedabad Railway Station	294,000				
Flour 1st sort at Aboo Road Railway Station	105,000				
Flour 1st sort at Kamptee Railway Station	1,110,000				
Flour 1st sort at Aden Harbour Shipside	3,33,000				
Atta do.	4,55,000				
Flour 1st sort at Bombay Prince's Dock, Railway Station or Commissariat Godown	As required for expeditions.				
Atta do.	Do.				
Flour 1st sort at Bombay Commissariat Godown	1,70,000				
Flour 1st sort at Deolalee Railway Station	7,66,500				
Flour 1st sort at Khandalla Railway Station	5,500				
Atta at Bombay Prince's Dock any of the Bunders or Commissariat Godown for Native Troops for Central and East Africa	1,100,000				

H. ANDERSON, CAPTAIN,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 10th January, 1896.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to Intending Assurers. Its tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS.....£8,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.

For Rates apply to the Agents,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographic orders a Specialty. Apply DUNCAN'S Stationery Warehouse, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Direc or, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be earnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhouse, Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elva, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principa Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	6,000,000	= Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	4,500,000	= „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„	4,020,000	= „ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487 0 10
Reserves and Rest	„	10,46,454 1 6
Deposits	„	92,51,835 10 1
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,71,819 13 5
Sundries	„	2,31,175 5 7
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553 4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	7,75,940 5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,11,01,222 6 9
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,46,831 9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	1,07,225 6 9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, or 3½ per annum or 3, 2½, 2, 1½ months respectively.
Cash Credits and Mixed Loans granted.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD,
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principa Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody an Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or ot er convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of th same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Yocohow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of th[e] cities Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris h[as] the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit [issued] in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'[Opéra] centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, [close to] facing the Grand Opera, and within easy [reach of] pal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telegraph [and Post] rangements for receiving and. despatching [letters], exchanging Money, letting Safes on [hire]. Travellers can deposit valuables which [will be] in the house, further Strong Rooms [for the] ters, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government [and other] Stocks cashed for customers without charge.

Loans and Cash Credits gran

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Willison's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, social evening for Hat speeches, 8-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Maria Teresa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

THE RATUM.—The secretary of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway sports at Parel writes to us as follows:—I would thank you to correct a mistake made by your reporter with regard to our sports. You mention that both cups were presented by Mr. Trevithick; while one only was presented by the president, Mr. Trevithick, and the other by our vice-president, T. W. Bonner.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, this evening, at 5-30:—

March	Mendelssohn.
Overture	Godfrey.
Valse	Royle.
Selection	Romperotti.
Duet	Balfe.
Galop	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE CEYLON.—The Imperial Light Service steamer Ceylon, under the command of Commander S. W. Jones, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Colombo, which port she left on the 13th instant. She has come here for usual repairs, and, after remaining here for some time, will go back to Ceylon. During the voyage she experienced strong northerly winds.

A PARSEE CHILD SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—A Parsee girl, named Dinbai, aged three, daughter of one Pallonji Dhunjibhoy, residing on the second floor of a house in the 4th Marine Lane, was, on Friday afternoon, playing on a cot close to a window, when she accidentally fell out into the street, a distance of about twenty-five feet, sustaining fractures to her left arm and left leg, and severe injury to the head. The child was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained under treatment.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courth, Hunsraj Omersi was brought up on a charge of house-breaking and theft of property, valued at Rs. 5,000, belonging to Dewchand Dewji. The accused after committing the burglary had managed to escape, and remained at large for over a month, while his two accomplices were tried and sent to jail by Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. The police were looking out for this accused, and at last succeeded in arresting him. He was convicted and sentenced to to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT PAREL TANK ROAD.—Moonee, a woman, the kept mistress of Gungadhar Jaykurron, a Purdasee cart-driver, residing in an oart off the Parel Tank Road, reported to the police, on Friday morning, the theft of Rs. 200 in cash, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs.188, from her hut, between 4 and 5 p.m. on the 16th instant. From inquiries made by the police it appears that complainant left home on the day in question for an hour to fetch some milk, leaving her paramour's nephew, named Deo Narayen, and two Purdasees, named Ram Hurrack and Jugesh war, sitting in a cadjan shed opposite her hut. On her return home complainant found that these people were still there, but she did not notice that anything extraordinary had happened until 10 p.m., when on going into the kitchen she observed that a hole had been dug up near the fire-place and a copper vessel containing the cash and the ornaments, which had been buried underground there, had been carried away. It is believed that the property was stolen by some persons in collusion with the woman's paramour, and buried underground in the oart.

FIRES.—About a quarter-past 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, a fire broke out amongst a quantity of loose cotton lying on the ground floor of a three-storeyed house, belonging to Ebrahimji Haji, a cotton spinner, who resides on the second floor of the same house in Pinjrapole Street, at the corner of the Crawford Market. On an alarm being raised, a number of persons residing in the locality rushed into the house and extinguished the flames before any material damage could be done. In response to telephonic messages sent to the different fire-brigade stations, the Pydhownie steamer promptly arrived on the spot, followed by the Fort and the Nesbit Road engines, but they were not brought into requisition as the flames had already been extinguished. The fire is attributed to a spark from an open cocoanut oil burning lamp, which was left hanging over the cotton. The cotton belonged to the landlord, who also occupied the ground floor besides the second storey of the house, which is not insured.—About noon, on the same day another fire broke out in a four-storeyed house, situated at the 3rd Lane, Khetwady. It appears that a woman, named Tai, residing on the third floor of the house, while sitting down smoking, threw a lighted match towards an old umbrella, which a short time after caught fire, and the flames extended to some clothing left close by. The fire was put out by the tenants before any serious damage was done.

ROBBING A BLIND BEGGAR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Butfoy charged Govinda Bhow and Govind Yesso, aged twenty-two and twenty, respectively, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking by day, and theft in a building of gold and silver ornaments, one brass lota, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 32, the property of Yeshwant Dada, a blind Hindu beggar, residing on the ground floor of a house at Nowroji Hill. It appears that, about 6 o'clock, on Friday morning, complainant closed the door of his room and went out begging, and on his return, at about 1 p.m., the same day, found the lock intact, but on entering the place discovered that it had been broken into, the entrance having been effected by cutting a portion of the tattied wall, and the above property stolen from a wooden box. Complainant reported the matter to the police, and gave the names of accused as the persons on whom he rested his suspicions, as they were his neighbours, and were in the habit of visiting him. The police arrested both the accused, who admitted having committed the offence, stating that they had lost the stolen money in gambling in a house at Dunean Road and in drinking liquor. While the police were engaged in searching the house of first accused, Govindi, he jumped out of a window and fell into a quarry-hole below, a distance of about forty feet, sustaining slight injury to his back, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital. When questioned by the police as to why he had jumped out so suddenly, the accused replied that he was ashamed to show his face to his father. The accused escaped with a slight injury, owing to the ground on which he fell being covered with rubbish and soft dust. As the accused has been detained in the hospital for treatment, the magistrate on the application of the police remanded the case.

ALLEGED DRUGGING OF A FAMILY.—On Friday morning, a Hindu of Mahar caste, named Appa Gunnoo, aged thirty, a labourer employed at the Wari Bunder Railway Station, Jani, a woman, aged forty-five, her daughter, Radhi, aged eight, Jani's sister, Sakri, aged thirty-five, and her three children, aged twelve, eight, and four, respectively, all residing in a house at Walpakady, were conveyed by their friends to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from vomiting and pains in their stomachs. The police were informed of the incident, and from inquiries made by them it appears that a man, named Rama Succaram, a Kunbee, aged about forty, a friend of Appa Gunnoo, and a native of Shimga Pargaum, in the Khed Taluka, Poona Collectorate, who came to Bombay about ten or eleven days ago, met his friend, Appa Gunnoo, at the Wari Bunder Railway Station about 11 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 16th instant. They had some conversation with each other, and before parting it was arranged that Rama should see Appa at the latter's house at Walpakady about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Rama met Gunnoo as arranged, and after some conversation they both went to a pan-sopari shop in that locality and ate beetlenuts. Rama then told Gunnoo that they should go to a sweetmeat shop and purchase some sweets for the children. Accordingly they proceeded to a Purdasee sweetmeat seller's shop at Dongree Road, near Graham's naka, where Rama in the presence of Appa purchased two annas worth of "dudh-pendahs," and two annas worth of "badami-halva," "jilabee," etc. Rama handed one packet, containing "badami-halva," etc., to Appa Gunnoo, and kept the other packet to himself. They then opened their packets, and after Rama had eaten a small portion of the "dudh-pendahs," handed the remainder to Appa Gunnoo, saying that he had eaten some food previously, and did not feel hungry. Shortly after Rama wished Appa good-bye and left him. Appa then went home and distributed the sweets to both of his aunts and to their children, and he also partook of some portion of it. Shortly after they had consumed the sweets, they commenced vomiting, which continued until the next morning, when finding that the vomiting did not stop, although they [illegible] advisable to remove them to the Hospital, where they remained [illegible] when they [illegible] Rama could [illegible] been

[illegible] BURNS AND ALOE [illegible] & CO.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE JARDINE and the HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

SHOOTING A MAN DEAD.

IMPERATRIX VS. KRISHNA ALIAS DUNGA BIN MONA.

THE accused in this case was charged before Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Kanara, with culpable homicide amounting to murder by discharging a loaded gun at one Parshya with intent to cause his death, and also with causing grievous hurt, in that he cut one Gauri about the head, shoulder, and abdomen with a sickle with intent to cause her such injuries as should endanger her life. Mr. Moscardi, however, acquitted the accused; and the Government of Bombay now preferred this appeal from his decision.

The parties in the case were Christian Sidhis, that is, they were the descendants of negro slaves brought by the Portuguese in former times from the east coast of Africa. They were nominal Christians and had Christian names, but appeared to be almost entirely ignorant of the simplest principles of Christianity. Gauri, though she had a husband living, was engaged to marry the accused by the "pat" ceremony, which, according to the custom of the community, would have been completed by the accused's making her a present of a "sarri" and giving a dinner to his caste-fellows. Meantime, accused was living with Gauri in her mother's house as her husband. On the morning of the 11th December last, the deceased Gauri and two other persons went to work in a field and passed the night in the house of a Maratha, named Dhaklya. Next morning they went again to the field and were there till nearly sunset, when they took to the village and sat down in front of Dhaklya's house to cook their supper. On the following morning, accused and one Doming went to cut areca-nuts for one Nagya. They did not go together. The accused went in front and took with him a gun which he hid by the way side. In the evening, on their return, as they arrived at a turning, accused said he was going to Hongadde, as some of his people were there, and they separated. Accused then took up the gun and went towards Hongadde. That evening, Dhaklya heard a gun go off, and immediately after a confused sound of women screaming. He shut up the doors or his house, extinguished his lights, and sat still, he and his family, until the arrival of the patel and the police about 10 p.m., when he was induced to open the door and supply them with lights. In the meantime, Gauri and another person went to the patel's house, and informed him that the accused had shot the deceased dead and had wounded one of the informants, Gauri, with a sickle. The accused absconded, and was not found again until very recently, when he was arrested by the police. The Sessions Judge remarked that no motive was assigned by the witnesses for the prosecution; but if that story was true, there could be little doubt that the deceased's motive must have been jealousy, and that he suspected the deceased and Gauri of having been on too familiar terms. The accused's story was that, while going to return the gun, which he had borrowed, to its owner, he saw the deceased and Gauri misconducting themselves, and in his rage shot the deceased with the gun, which happened to be still loaded. He intended to kill both persons at one shot, but finding that Gauri was unharmed, he rushed at her and struck furiously at her several times with his sickle, which was hanging at his waist, and then ran away. The Sessions Judge believed the statement of the accused, which, he said, was straightforward. Agreeing with both assessors, he found that the accused was not guilty of murder, but was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years. He was also convicted of causing hurt to Gauri on grave and sudden provocation, and was sentenced to a fortnight's further imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the appeal, said: The reason why the judge has relied so much on possibilites rather than on evidence must have been because he was not satisfied fully with the stories told by the witnesses. Under all the circumstances, we do not think it would be prudent to differ so much with the judge as to alter the conviction to murder. But we do not think that the prisoner has proved that he caught the deceased in the act of copulation, and we are of opinion that his act of killing was out of all proportion to any provocation. The prisoner has admitted the killing and the intention to kill. We dismiss the appeal, and at the same time issue notice to the prisoner to show cause why the sentence in the conviction for culpable homicide should not be enhanced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

On a further consideration of the case at a later period, their lordships enhanced the sentence to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

A JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREEING.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAHIM NOOR.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Sessions Judge of Surat, who disagreed with the verdict of the jury in the case of the appellant, who was charged along with others with culpable homicide and murder, but was acquitted by the jury. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the appellant, and the Government pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that, among the Mussulmans of Atodra, there were two factions, on one side being the deceased Bannu and the families of three other persons, and on the other side the rest of the Mahomedans. The latter body excommunicated the other faction. Some ten days before the event, the deceased and two of the witnesses in the case were fined upon a complaint brought against them by the accused No. 2, to the effect that they had wrongfully resisted the impounding of certain cattle. Bannu and one Noorbeg were returning on the day of the occurrence from grazing their cattle in a field when, close to the village, the first accused charged them with trespassing with their cattle on his land, and an altercation ensued. Thereupon the other accused, Nos. 2 to 8, ran up from a house close by and attacked Bannu so violently with sticks and kicks that he died the same evening in the dispensary at Olpad, to which he had been removed that afternoon. The jury unanimously found that neither the charge of murder nor of culpable homicide was proved against any of the accused. On consideration, the Sessions Judge agreed with the jury, with respect to seven out of the eight accused that they were not proved guilty, and directed that they be acquitted and discharged. With regard to the appellant, the accused No. 2, the Sessions Judge disagreed with the jury and made this reference, remarking that, with regard to the seven other accused, there were sufficient elements of reasonable doubt, in the evidence of their presence at the fight, to warrant acquiescence in the verdict of acquittal. Those elements, however, were entirely wanting in reference to the appellant, who himself admitted that he had a struggle with Bannu and other men who were present on the occasion.

Their lordship, on a consideration of all the evidence, saw no reason to interfere with the verdict of the jury, and directed that the appellant be acquitted of the offences with which he was charged.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THERE was a strong muster of members at Coorla, on the morning of the 17th instant, for the competitions at 200 and 300 yards. Lance-Corporal A. J. Herbert headed the list at both distances, and several other competitors made very respectable scores. Lance-Corporal A. J. Herbert's 25 at 200 yards was a really good shoot. The next competitions will be at 500 and 600 yards on Friday morning next, and a good number is expected to turn out. The following are the scores:—

13TH COMPETITION.—23 Entries.

	Score 200 yards.
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	25a
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	23b
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	23d
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Gunr R W Pennington, Bo Vol Artillery	21
Corpl G Marks, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Gunr N Catchpole, Bo Vol Artillery	18
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt Instr F W Nalty, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Lce Corpl E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Vol E S Stevenson, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	13
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Vol J A D'Cruz, Bo Vol Rifles	12

a handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st Spoon; b handicapped 2 points, winner of 3rd Spoon; c handicapped 2 points; d winner of 2nd Spoon.

14TH COMPETITION.—23 Entries.

	Score 300 yards.
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	23a
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	23b
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	22a
Lce Corpl E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	22c
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	22d
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	21d
Vol E F Stevenson, Bo Vol Rifles	21e
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	19
Sergt Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl G Marks, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	18
[illegible] Instr F W Nalty, Bo Vol Rifles	18
[illegible] Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	17
[illegible] rus, Bo Vol Rifles	17
[illegible] ols, Bo Vol Artillery	16
[illegible] Bo Vol Rifles	16
[illegible] Bo Vol Artillery	14
[illegible] Ry Vols	14
[illegible] Vol Rifles	11

[illegible] b winner of 1st Spoon; c winner of [illegible] 2 points; d winner of 2nd Spoon.

THE BOMBAY RACES, 1896.

To be held on the 22nd, 25th, 27th, and 29th February,

COMPLETE ENTRIES.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1896.

FIRST RACE.—"The Bombay Derby."
First Entries, 1st July, 1895.

H H Aga Khan's ch a h, Tyndale
H H Aga Khan's g g h, Tarian
H H Aga Khan's g g a h, Ruby
Mr Johnson's b a h, Red Robin
Aga Jungbi Shah's g g a gal, Enterprise
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's ch a h, Kingcraft
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's ch a h, Wafadar
Mr D E Sassoon's b a c, Reminder
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a c, Happy Boy
Mr Abdul Mosain Ameer's g a c, War Flag
Mr B's b a gal, Signet (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h, Khaiboor
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h, Asce
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a c, Hakum
Mr James's b a gal Kapurthulla
Mr James's ch a h, Patron.
Second Entries, 1st September, 1895.

Mr S A W's g a h, Rejected
Third Entries, 1st December 1895.

Col Stevens' b a h, The Bey
Mr H E A W's g a h, Maurice
Mr Abdul Moshin Ameer's g a gal, Hakim
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's b a gal, Nepaul
Mr D E Sassoon's b a h, Pandora
H H the Chief of Kagal's ch a h, Shensha
H H the Maharajah of Kolhapur's g a h Shavanaz

SECOND RACE.—"The Cowasjee Jehangir's Purse."
First Entries, 1st July, 1895.

H H Aga Khan's g a gal, Hooker
H H Aga Khan's b a gal, Alexandria
Aga Junghee Shah's g a gal, Enterprise
Aga Junghee Shah's b a gal, Grain
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's b a gal, Nepaul
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's g a gal, Lecturer
Mr Abdul Moshin Ameer's b a gal, Winner
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's ch a gal, Mackenzie
Mr Abdul Moshin Ameer's g a gal, Hakim
Mr Townsend's b a g, Sanau, (13-3)
Col Ludlow's b a gal, Roostum II
Mr James's b a gal, Kapurthulla
Mr James's b a gal, Bantam
Second Entries, 1st September, 1895.

Col Radcliffe's g a gal, Mizban
Mr S A W's g a gal, Antonio
Mr J B's ch a gal, Metallic
Mr J B's g a gal, Souter
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal, Muslavi
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal, Kava Kib
Mr Bingham's ch a p, Rosbeed
Third Entries, 1st December, 1895.

Major Dickinson's b a gal, Hereward, (5 years, 13-2 7-8)
Mr M N G's ch ch m, Brisk
Mr sylvester's b a gal, Said
Col Radcliffe's ch a gal, Greymiss
Final Entries, 15th January, 1896.
Nil.

THIRD RACE.—"The Eclipse Stakes."
First Entries, 1st July, 1895.

H H Aga Khan's b a p, Hamid
The Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a p, Ringleader
Mr Hyde's g a p, Sirocco (late Futteh)
Mr Falconer's rn g a p, Corsican (late Blazes)
Mr Protheroe Smith's b a p, Quies
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p, Union Jack
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p, Snipe
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's g a p, Bahrenin
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's b a p, Jassim
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p, Successor
Mr B's b a p, Cresscnt (13-2)
Mr B's ch a p, Energy (13-1)
Capt Knatchbull's b a g, Gift
Mr Barton's b a p, Sydney
Mr Barton's b a p, Coronne
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's ch a p, Nusser
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's ch a p, Africa
Mr James's g a p, Blue Light
Mr James's b a p, Red Light
Second Entries, 1st September, 1895.

Mr S A W's b a p, Arab Boy
Mr D E Sassoon's b a p, Philip
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p, Nadir
Mr Rustomjee Byramjee's g a p, Mushoor
Third Entries, 1st December, 1895.

Capt Horne's b a p, Karrim
Mr Faid Bin Feed's b a p, Kazalan
Final Entries, 15th January, 1896.
Nil.

Aga Junghee Shah's b a p, Success
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a p, Conductor

FOURTH RACE.—"The Gaye Cup."
First Entries, 1st July, 1895.

H H Aga Khan's g a h, Venture
H H Aga Khan's b a h, Ladas
H H Aga Khan's ch a h, Tyndale
Mr N S A Je'eh a h, Inkerman (late Pekin II)
Mr Johnson's b a h, Sultan II
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's ch a h, Kingcraft
Mr Esau bin Khalifa's ch a h, Wafadar
H H the Maharajah of Patiala, b a gal Turkish Flag
Mr Ali bin Ameer's, b a gal Falcoer
Mr Ali bin Ameer's, g a h Kohinoor
Mr Ali bin Taleb's, c h a h Khaboor
Mr Ali bin Taleb's, ch a h Asce
Second Entries, 1st September, 1895.

Mr S A W's, g a gal Humayoon
Mr H E A W's ch a h Cæsar
Mr H E A W's, g a h Martaban
Capt Lecky's ch a h, Red Rube
Third Entries, 1st December, 189
Nil.
Final Entries, 15th January, 1896.

Mr J R Bapty's, g a h Avenger

FIFTH RACE.—"The Champion Stakes."
First Entries, 1st July, 1895.

The Hyderabad Confederacy's, bl w h Tantallon
Mr Lock's, b a us m Frivolity by Frying Pan, Amusement (5 years)
Surg-Major Armstrong's br aus geld, The Lawyer (aged)
Surg-Major Armstrong's ch aus gold, The Driller by Marvellous, Reclaim (6 yrs)
Mr Hunter's b aus gold, Luxury, by First Lord, out of Lady Bird (6 yrs)
Mr James's b aus m Land Lady
Second Entries, 1st September, 1895
Mr J B's b w g First Light
Mr Falconer's ch w g, Hercules
Col Deseraj Urs' b aus, geld Marvel
Third Entries, 1st December 1895
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's b aus, geld, Pausanias
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus h Boot's, by Butler, dam Lenore (aged)
Final Entries, 15th January, 1896.
Nil.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1896.

FIRST RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup."
First Entries, 1st July, 1895.

H H Aga Khan's g a h, Venture
H H Aga Khan's b a h, Ladas
H H Aga Khan's ch a h, Tyndale
H H Aga Khan's g a h, Ruby
Mr N S A Je'eh a h, Inkerman (late Pekin II)
Mr Johnson's b a h, Sultan II
Aga Junghi Shah's ch a h, Red Jacket
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's ch a h Kingcraft
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's ch a h Wafadar
H H the Maharajah of Patiala's b a gal, Turkish Flag
Mr D E Sassoon's b a c, Reminder
Mr B's b a, gal Signet (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h, Khaboor
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h, Asce
Second Entries, 1st September, 1895

Mr S A W's g a h, Rejected
Mr H E A W's ch a h, Cæsar
Mr H E A W's g a h, Martaban
Capt Lecky's ch a h, Red Rube
Third Entries, 1st December, 1895.

Col Stevens' b a h, The Bey
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h, Sir Robert
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's b a gal, Nepaul
Final Entries, 15th January, 1896.

H H the Chief of Kagal's ch a h, Shensha

SECOND RACE.—"Corinthian Stakes."
First Entries, 1st July, 1895.

Mr Champion's b a p, Tip Top, 13-2
Mr Hyde's g a p, Sirocco late Futteh (aged)
Mr Falconer's rn g a p, Corsican (late Blazes)
Mr Protheroe Smith's b a p, Quies
Mr Fred Gordon's br aus m, Lubra
Surg-Major James's b c n gal, Willie
Mr Locke's ch aus geld, Berlin
Capt Levett's g a gal, The Minor
Mr Townsend's b a geld, Sanam, 13-3
Mr Allen's b w geld, Forest Lodge
Mr B's b a p, Crescent, (13-2)
Mr B's g a gal, Electric. (13-3)
Capt Knatchbull's b a geld, Gift
Mr Barton's b a p, Sydney
Mr Barton's b a p, Coronne
Second Entries, 1st September, 1895.

Col Radcliffe's ch a gal, Rishan
Mr D E Sassoon's b a p, Philip
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p, Nadir
Capt Rose' bn a m, Zenobia
Mr Bingham's ch a p, Redhead
Third Entries, 1st December 1895.

Capt Horne's b a p, Karrim
Major Dickinson's b a gal, Hereward, (5 years, 13 2 7-8)
Capt R St C Lecky's ch c m, Esneralda
Mr Lyndon's b a gal, Talafar
Final Entries, 15th January, 1896.
Nil.

THIRD RACE.—"The Melton Stakes."
First Entries, 15th November, 1895.

Capt Ross' ch a p, Baronet
Mr Abdool Moshen Amani's g a p, Hiujas
Mr Abdool Moshen Amani's b a p, Joober
H H Aga Khan's g a p, Burzoo
Mr B's ch a p, Sprite
Mr B's g a p, Gopher
"Name changed from "Pasha" to "Clown" as there is another horse named "Pasha."

Mr D E Sassoon's g a p, Uranus
Mr Artin's b a p, Fahim
Mr Ali bin Ameer a b a p, Burjees
Mr Allen's g a p, Tarpon
Mr S A W's g a p, Steward
Mr Graham's ch a p, Milton
Mr Jassim Dhackill's g a p, Mahomedan Flag
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a p, Thames
Mr Cook's b a p, Lipton
Mr Jawad bin Mahomed's b a p, Peacemaker
Mr Mohamed Sulliman Jassim's ch a p, Ahzam
Mr Abdool Abiani's b a p, Glass Linge
Mr Abdool Wahab Kashman's ch a p, Premier
Mr Sulliman Rummah's b a p, Rummah
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p, Chorister
Mr Ahmed Mahomed Mishari's g a p, Bahar
Mr Abdool Rahiman Rammat's b a p, Abdool Hamid
Mr B A Davur's ch a p, Cardigan
Mr Abdool Razzak-Curtaz' g a p, Prince H
Mr Abdool Razzak-Curtaz' g a p, Cashmere
Mr Said-ul-Nassir's ch a p, Julmood
Mr Hamood Burgash's b a p, Duab
Mr Sylvester's b a p, Nainital
Mr Jassim Amani's ch a p, Husreh
Mr Osmer Abdool Rahiman's b a p, Taisseer
Second Entries, 15th December, 1895.

Mr Hajl Hassain Muslavi's g a p, Marzook
Mr Abdool Moshen Abdool Aziz's ch a p, Soobah
Mr G Stewart's ch a p, Bonny Boy II
Final Entries, 15th January, 1896.

Mr D E Sassoon's ch a p, Munsoor

FOURTH RACE.—"The Innovation Stakes."
First Entries, 1st July, 1895.

H H Aga Khan's b a gal, Bismarck
Aga Junghi Shah's ch a gal, Rissian
H H Aga Khan's b a gal, Alexandria
Mr Hyde's g a, Sirocco (late Futteh)
Mr Fyzul Kadoo's br aus m, Lubra
Aga Junghi Shah's b a gal, Grain
Mr Locke's ch aus geld, Berlin (13-3)
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's g a gal, Rahiim
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal, Mackenzie
Mr Abdool Moshin Ameer's g a gal, Hakim
Mr Allen's b w geld, Forest Lodge
Mr J B's g a gal, Souter
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal, Muslavi
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal, Kava Kib
Mr Bingham's ch a p, Rosbeed
Third Entries, 1st December, 1895.

Major Dickinson's b a gal, Hereward, (5 years, 13-2 7-8)
Mr M N G's ch ch m, Brisk
Mr Sylvester's b a gal, Said
Col Radcliffe's ch a gal, Greymiss
Final Entries, 15th January, 1896.
Nil.

THIRD RACE.—"The Eclipse Stakes."
First Entries, 1st July, 1895.

H H Aga Khan's b a p, Hamid
The Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a p, Ringleader
Mr Hyde's g a p, Sirocco (late Futteh)
Mr Falconer's rn g a p, Corsican (late Blazes)
Mr Protheroe Smith's b a p, Quies
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p, Union Jack
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p, Snipe
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's g a p, Bahrenin
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's b a p, Jassim
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p, Successor
Mr B's b a p, Cresscnt (13-2)
Mr B's ch a p, Energy (13-1)
Capt Knatchbull's b a g, Gift
Mr Barton's b a p, Sydney
Mr Barton's b a p, Coronne
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's ch a p, Nusser
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's ch a p, Africa
Mr James's g a p, Blue Light
Mr James's b a p, Red Light
Second Entries, 1st September, 1895.

Mr S A W's b a p, Arab Boy
Mr D E Sassoon's b a p, Philip
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p, Nadir
Mr Rustomjee Byramjee's g a p, Mushoor
Third Entries, 1st December, 1895.

Capt Horne's b a p, Karrim
Mr Faid Bin Feed's b a p, Kazalan
Final Entries, 15th January, 1896.
Nil.

Aga Junghee Shah's b a p, Success
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a p, Conductor

FOURTH RACE.—"The Gaye Cup."
First Entries, 1st July, 1895.

H H Aga Khan's g a h, Venture
H H Aga Khan's b a h, Ladas
H H Aga Khan's ch a h, Tyndale
Mr N S A Je'eh a h, Inkerman (late Pekin II)
Mr Johnson's b a h, Sultan II
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's ch a h, Kingcraft
Mr Esau bin Khalifa's ch a h, Wafadar
H H the Maharajah of Patiala, b a gal Turkish Flag
Mr Ali bin Ameer's, b a gal Falcoer
Mr Ali bin Ameer's, g a h Kohinoor
Mr Ali bin Taleb's, c h a h Khaboor
Mr Ali bin Taleb's, ch a h Asce
Second Entries, 1st September, 1895.

Mr S A W's, g a gal Humayoon
Mr H E A W's ch a h Cæsar
Mr H E A W's, g a h Martaban
Capt Lecky's ch a h, Red Rube
Third Entries, 1st December, 189
Nil.
Final Entries, 15th January, 1896.

Mr J R Bapty's, g a h Avenger

FIFTH RACE.—"The Champion Stakes."
First Entries, 1st July, 1895.

The Hyderabad Confederacy's, bl w h Tantallon
Mr Lock's, b aus m Frivolity by Frying Pan, Amusement (5 years)
Surg-Major Armstrong's br aus geld, The Lawyer (aged)
Surg-Major Armstrong's ch aus gold, The Driller by Marvellous, Reclaim (6 yrs)
Mr Hunter's b aus gold, Luxury, by First Lord, out of Lady Bird (6 yrs)
Mr James's b aus m Land Lady
Second Entries, 1st September, 1895
Mr J B's b w g First Light
Mr Falconer's ch w g, Hercules
Col Deseraj Urs' b aus, geld Marvel
Third Entries, 1st December 1895
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's b aus geld, Pausanias
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus h Boot's, by Butler, dam Lenore (aged)
Final Entries, 15th January, 1896.
Nil.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 27th February, 1896.

FIRST RACE.—"The Steward's Purse."
First Entries, 1st July, 1895

H H Aga Khan's b a p, Hamid
The Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a p, Ringleader
Mr Hyde's g a p, Sirocco (late Futteh)
Mr Falconer's rn g a p, Corsican (late Blazes)
Mr Protheroe Smith's b a p, Quies
Mr Locke's ch aus geld, Berlin
Capt Levett's g a gal, The Minor
Mr Townsend's b a geld, Sanam
Mr Allen's b w geld, Forest Lodge
Capt Knatchbull's b a geld, Gift
Col Ludlow and Mr Hugh Gough's b aus geld, Curiosity
Col Ludlow's b a geld, Roostum II
Mr Barton's b a p Sydney
Second Entries, 1st September, 1895.

Mr D E Sassoon's b a p, Philip
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p, Nadir
Mr Rustomjee Byramjee's g a p, Mushoor
Capt Rose' bn a m, Zenobia
Mr Bingham's ch a p, Redhead
Col Deseraj Urs' br aus p, Beeswing
Third Entries, 1st December, 1895.

Capt Horne's b a p, Karrim
Mr Johnson's g a p, Haughty Boy
Capt R St C Lecky's ch c m, Esneralda
Mr R J Hunter's g aus m, Zoroan (late Beatee)
Mr Faid Bin Feed's b a p, Kazalan
Final Entries, 15th January, 1896.
Nil.

SECOND RACE.—"The Second Doalers' Plate."
First Entries, 15th November, 1895.

Mr Abdool Moshen Amani's b a gal, Erock
Mr D E Sassoon's b a gal, Helios
Mr D E Sassoon's b a h, Iris
Mr Artin's b a gal, Rhosotour
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal, Adviser
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal, Defender
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal, Recorder
Mr S A W's b a p, Jassim
Mr Ali bin Taleb's g a gal, Soocab II
Mr Kook's g a gal, Moonshee
Mr Abdool MoshenAbdool Aziz's ch a h, Saadan (13-3)
Mr Abdool Rahman Budder's g a h, Gwarry
Mr Abdool Rahman Budder's b a h, Abba Sifya
Mr Abdool Razzak Curtaz' b a gal, Mansoor
Mr Ebrahim Manoor's rn g a gal, Hazle
Mr Jassim Amani's g a h, Khosroo
Mr Jassim Amani's b a h, Najib
Mr Oomer Abdool Rahman's br a h, Revenge
Mr Oomer Abdool Rahman's b a p, Taisseer
Second Entries, 15th December, 1895.

Mr Ahmed Mohamed Mishari's g a h, Chanda
Mr Hameed Burgash's b a gal, Sanalton
Mr Munjid Moshin's b a gal, Patna
Mr Mahomed Arbid's g a h, Osman Digma
Final Entries, 15th January, 1896.
Nil.

THIRD RACE.—"The Stud Stakes."
First Entries, 1st July, 1895.

Dr Martin's ch ch f, Maid Hawthorne, by Hallan May-Queen
Mr Fred Gordon's b m ch gld, Premier
Surg-Major James's ch ch gold, Cyclops
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's b ch gold, Randopu
Second Entries, 1st September, 1895.
Capt Firman's ch ch gold, Kestrel (5 years)
Third Entries, 1st December, 1895.

Mr M N G's ch ch m, Duchess
Mr M N G's b ch m, Mehetab
Maj Monteith's ch ch m, Guess (aged)
Final Entries, 15th January, 1896.
Lieut-Col Francis' ch ch gold, Pedestal (aged)

FOURTH RACE.—"The Zoroastrian Purse."
First Entries, 1st July, 1895

The Hyderabad Confederacy's bl w h Tantallon
Mr Locke's b aus m, Frivolity, by Frying Pan, Amusement (5 years)
Surg-Maj Armstrong's br aus gold, The Lawyer (aged)
Surg-Maj Armstrong's ch aus gold, The Driller, by Marvellous Reclaim (6 years)
Mr Hunter's b aus geld, Luxury, by First Lord, out of Lady Bird (6 years)
Mr James's b aus m, Lady Baldwin
Mr James's b aus m

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SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.

A DECLINE of 7-16 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 107 3-8; but French Rentes in Paris were ‡ per cent. higher, at 101½. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117; and 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities at £61¼. The price of Bar Silver in London and New York was unaltered at 30¾d., and 67¼ cents per oz., respectively; with demand Exchange in the latter market ‡ cent lower, at 4·89 dollars. £225,000 in gold was withdrawn yesterday for North America. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £50,000 to Bombay; £20,000 to Ceylon; £11,000 to Shanghai; and £1,000 to Hongkong—all Silver.

To-day, a recovery of 1-8 per cent. has taken place in the price of Consols, at 107 3 8; and French Rentes are again ‡ per cent. higher, at 102. Bar Silver has declined in value 1-16d., say, to 30 11-16d. per oz.; the value of the metal in New York being unchanged; but with demand Exchange on London ‡ cent higher at 4·89¼ dollars. About £225 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England to-day.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 37¾s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 33¾s. per 416lbs. sellers, same shipment to the same ports, market firm; and Linseed at 35¼s. per 416 lbs. business done, for this and-or next month's shipment to Havre, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer last evening; Surats quiet but steady; and Arrivals quiet; Sales 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians, Spot American Cotton was unchanged in value; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions except the most distant in which the advance was 3-64d. the extreme quotations having been 4 25-64d. for January deliveries, and 4 23-64d. for May-June. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value, excepting Tinnevelly's which were 1-16d. lower for both grades. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was firmer.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending on Friday were 25,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 57,000 bales; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 32,000 bales smaller, at 67,000 bales. The Imports were 93,000 bales less, at 75,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 5,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,111,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet; and Surats and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 8,000 bales; and Imports 10,000 bales; both spot and arrival prices being all unchanged.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton remained at 8 3-16 cents; but Futures for April were 5 points lower, at 7·93 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales compared with 39,000 bales last year, and 34,000 bales the year before.

A telegram through Reuter under yesterday's date, states that the Washington Agricultural Bureau reports that the monthly returns estimate the crop at 155 5-8 lbs. lint per acre; and that drought has injured the top crop.

Prices in New York to-day are virtually unaltered, the only change being an advance of one point in April Futures at 7·94 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 12,000 bales, going against 28,000 bales in 1895 and 26,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1894. The total in sight on Friday was 5,290,000 bales.

Business in our local Cotton market has been upon a small scale to-day, and the feeling dull, while prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy, all round. Exporters have bought 600 bales consisting of 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 176; Julgaum, at Rs. 193; and Karanja, at Rs. 204; while the Mills have taken 750 bales made up of 250 Khangaum, at Rs. 200; 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 190; and Chaligaum, at Rs. 181; and 300 old Bhownuggur, at Rs. 165-90 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Transactions for shipers' account have also been upon a small scale in these markets to-day, but the feeling has been steady in both and prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,855	bales.
Wheat	11,695	owts.
Linseed	2,165	,,
Gingellyseed	6,391	,,
Groundnuts	7,280	,,
Castorseed	1,691	,,
Rice	11,450	,,

FREIGHTS remain without change; but we have again no business worth mentioning to report.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat all day without any business being reported, the market closing quiet and steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-32d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 1-8d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	1'49	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a better feeling in this market to-day, and prices have ruled at 105 3-8 for cash and 105¼ for the next settlement, at which also they left off.

SHARES.—There has been next to nothing doing in this market to-day, and the only changes we have to note in our list are an advance of Rs. 5, in Hindustan; and a decline of Rs. 25, in Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 20, in Lukhmidass. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 19.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Penang Obock interrupted.
Cable Konakry Sierra Leone restored.
Bhamo route to China right.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Key West route to South America and West Indies interrupted.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, Tuesday, the 21st instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th January, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	..
Teheran	19	2	43 p.m.	...	16
Suez	19	12	55 p.m.	...	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 19th January, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	18	..	6
,, Karachi	..	13	..	2
,, Madras	...	27	..	1

I. M. RAILWAY.

(10 days ending 31st December 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the period.	Dec. for the period.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	939	752	...	...	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	75,823	71,770	4,053	...	20,663	...
Goods	93,041	74,164	18,877	...	...	3,25,007
Other earnings	37,338	35,679	...	2,709	14,673	...
Total for per'd	1,31,451	1,11,255	20,226	...	...	...
Aggregate	23,01,467	25,91,133	...	...	...	2,89,666

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 18.
10 p.m. ... 72°
SUNDAY, JANUARY 19.
6 a.m. ... 67°
10 a.m. ... 79°
2 p.m. ... 80°
6 p.m. ... 80°

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY

BIRTH.

GREIG—January 18, at Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Greig, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKEWELL—January 12, at Bangalore, the wife of James H Bakewell, of a son.
MARCOOLYN—January 12, at Simla, the wife of H J Marcoolyn, of a daughter.
STAGGS—January 12, at Marikuppam, Kolar, the wife of A M Staggs, of Chikmagalur, Kadur District, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSTONE—FARRELL—January 6, at Christ's Church, Simla, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lahore, Mr John Sydney Johnstone, to Miss Evelina Mary Farrell.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—January 12, at Madhupur, of acute pneumonia, Kathleen Florence Ethel Henderson, the dearly loved wife of George F Alexander, of H M's Bengal Pilot Service.
BAKEWELL—January 14, at Bangalore, Sarah Jane Gertrude Bakewell, wife of James H Bakewell, of Madras, Barrister-at-Law, and daughter of the late Evan Evans, M D, Staff-Surgeon, R N, aged 29 years.
COODE—January 5, at Chikalda, Berar, Isabel Coode, wife of F Trevenen Coode, Berar Police, aged 28 years.
LAIRD—January 15, at Victoria Jute Works, Telinipara, Wm Laird, Preparing Overseer, aged 30 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1896.

IT cannot be said that a perusal of the twelfth annual report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, just issued by Mr. Ozanne, shows the year 1894-95 to have been a flourishing one for the staple industry of the Presidency. In the Konkan crops were generally good, and three districts above the Ghats had more than average harvests, but the season was poor in other parts of the Presidency. The inundation in Sind was a very high one, especially in Karachi and Hyderabad, as owing to the silting up of the land between the Uchiti and Hailari mouths of the Indus, which has been progressing rather rapidly for a quarter-of-a-century, the floods had not the same breadth of outlet as formerly. The net result of the inundations was to completely do away with the prospects of an exceptionally good season, to contract the area of khariff crops, and to render remissions necessary in every district. In the Presidency Proper, Gujarat fared worse than the other divisions owing to the injuriously heavy rain in July. Paddy yielded a fairly average outturn except in the Karnatak; cotton was a poor crop, especially in Gujarat, while wheat was good in quantity but inferior in quality. Although the crop report is thus somewhat unfavourable there is plenty of evidence that the year was not a hard one for the cultivators, who seem to have disposed of the produce of their land without difficulty. No action under the Famine Relief Code was required in the tracts of precarious rainfall of the Deccan and Karnatak, and the rental was collected with ease. On the other hand, the returns indicate decreases in agricultural stock. The diminution was equal to 1·8 per cent. in the case of cattle, and this is attributable in great measure to disease, which was very rife during the year, especially in the Deccan districts. Mr. Ozanne is of opinion that the reduction reported in the number of plough cattle may be due to erratic registration. Defects of a similar kind seem to run through many of the returns, the compilation of which is necessarily dependent on patels and mamlatdars, and render them of somewhat doubtful value from the point of view of the statistician. Thus it has been discovered that the reason why the returns of sheep and goats compiled under separate heads for the past eight years have shown such sudden and abnormal variations, is that the districts in Gujarat have been returning figures under wrong headings owing to a mistaken translation in the vernacular. Less caution need be observed, perhaps, in accepting as approximately correct the returns of cultivation, since this is a matter regarding which mistakes cannot so easily be made, especially now that the organization and maintenance of village records has been placed on a better footing. It is satisfactory to observe that the unoccupied area decreased in all districts except Ahmedabad, Kaira, Thana and Ratnagiri. Of the land available for cultivation assessed waste shows a decrease of 42,000 acres, or four per cent., while unassessed waste increased 11,000 acres or 1·5 per cent. The table of prices of agricultural produce will be of little value save to those who have previous reports at hand, since no comparison is made with the corresponding prices for past years.

The principal "measure of protection" during the year was the opening of the extension of the Godhra-Rutlam line, the economic value of which is so self-evident that Mr. Ozanne makes no remark whatever on the subject. Not only did the irrigated area from Government canals show an increase of five per cent. as compared with the previous year, but protective measures were further advanced by the impetus given to well-sinking by large advances under the Land Improvement Act, and by the direct expenditure of Government on village irrigation tanks. The total increase in tagai advances was about fifty per cent., a ratio sufficiently high to meet the wishes of the most ardent advocate of this form of aid to the staple industry of the country. A satisfactory feature of the figures is that the increase is largely in respect to loans for permanent improvements. The advantage of going to Government for money to make improvements instead of to the sowcar is being gradually understood by the ryots, especially in the localities where district officers have endeavoured to popularise these advances. But it is not every district officer who does this, for the simple reason that his hands are quite full enough already, and that applications cannot be properly dealt with without a special staff. This difficulty has, however, been overcome in Dharwar by the provision of an additional establishment of three clerks as a tentative measure. In Kanara an attempt has been made to judge whether the intended improvement will pay a fair return before granting the advance, but Mr. Ozanne is of opinion that such caution is not required, and that all that the district officers need do is to satisfy themselves that the money is safe and is spent on the object for which it is borrowed. In Broach, the district from whence proposals have come for lowering the rate of interest, the advances were wholly for the purchase of seed and cattle, and were very much greater than in previous years, consequent upon two successive unfavourable seasons. In Kaira, which is in many respects an exceptional collectorate, tagai is rarely required for the patidar class as the rate of interest charged by money-lenders is extraordinarily low. There is another reason why the Kunbis, not only of Kaira, but elsewhere in Gujarat and the Karnatik, refrain from applying to the Sircar for loans, and go to the money-lender, namely, that "as Bhils borrow money from Government it is *infra dig* for a Kunbi to do it." In the Konkan, Ratnagiri alone shows any progress worthy of mention, but the difficulty is that much of the land is under dual ownership in which the Khot gives no inducement to the tenant to improve the land. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, who never allows a meeting of the Legislative Council to pass without interrogating Government respecting the grievances of the Khots, would no doubt contend that Government cannot expect them to act considerately towards their tenants so long as their own hardships go unredressed. In regard to this question Mr. Nugent at the last meeting of the Council gave the stereotyped reply that proposals for amending the Khoti Act are "still under consideration" The decrease in advances is explained by the fact that much of the land is owned by moneylenders and non-cultivating landlords—a condition of things so baneful and so widespread that the Government of India has remedial legislation now under consideration. Kanara is the only district in the Konkan where this system of advance is likely to flourish, though in the period under review there was a temporary fall in the figures.

The year was marked by an unusually large number of tests and experiments to judge from the great amount of space devoted to this subject in the report. The work done on the experimental farms at Poona, Nadiad, and Hyderabad (Sind), is duly set forth by Mr. Ozanne, but nothing need be said thereon since a separate report was published some weeks ago and referred to in these columns at the time. In the Poona district efforts have been made at the instance of the Irrigation Engineer to introduce rice under irrigation in the monsoon in places where it has hitherto been unknown, and there is every probability of the experiment being a success. Dr. Leather, the Agricultural Chemist, has been investigating the causes of the great superiority of certain wells in Gujarat, as compared with others close by for watering tobacco. Analyses of the soils irrigated and of the well water were made by Dr. Leather, who was accompanied by Mr. Middleton, Professor of Agriculture at the Baroda College. The investigation has clearly established that the special value of the good wells arises from the needed supply of nitrogen; and the enquiry further points to the great benefit which will arise from artificially supplying nitrogen in the manure in the form of nitrate of potash where the well water is not of itself sufficient to yield the amount required for a full crop of tobacco. In Sind efforts to introduce soft white Mozaffarnagar wheat, new varieties of rapeseed and acclimatized American cotton have been continued. Owing to frost only small success was secured with wheat and rapeseed, but the quality of the latter was good where it survived the severity of the weather. The attempt to introduce American cotton was a complete failure; as was the effort made in Surat to grow Egyptian cotton. The fact is not without a bearing on the current controversy respecting cotton import duties, for it shows how hopeless it is to attempt to grow in this country long staples such as would enable the Indian millowners to successfully compete with Lancashire in the trade in yarns and goods of high count. Reporting on this subject some time ago Dr. Watt pointed out that so far from there being any prospect of successfully producing non-indigenous cotton in India, it is impossible to change even to a moderate extent the quality or variety of the crop in a particular locality by using seed of a more valuable description from a neighbouring district. Dr. Watt tells us that by the second year the crop from the imported seed is identical with that of the district where it has been introduced. With these facts in mind, Government would be well advised to entirely cease experimenting with seed from abroad and to allow efforts of this kind to be confined to encouraging the ryots to enhance the quality of indigenous crops by improving existing systems of cultivation. Considerable difficulties are experienced in raising potatoes from imported seed, since they are unable to resist disease at the outside for more than four generations, and the cultivators cannot afford to pay more than about half the cost of the seed in the first instance.

WOULD that all campaigns were as brief and bloodless as the second war with Ashantee, which is now concluded, without firing a shot, almost before we were aware that it had begun. The handful of troops under Sir Francis Scott having marched from the coast to the capital without let or hindrance, occupied Kumassie. "The King has agreed to the British demands, and the troops are returning to the coast." It is not necessary to accord implicit credence to the statement that there is universal joy amongst the natives of the country at the result of the expedition, unless indeed in their eyes the one result worth knowing about is that the troops are on their way back to the coast. The Ashantee question is solved, and another African Kingdom is added to the list of those which come within the pale of the British Empire and civilisation. We certainly manage things of this sort better than the French, who lost 3,500 men in a campaign which with good management might have been an equally bloodless promenade to Antananarivo. Our latest little war has been a pleasant little picnic, bringing decorations, medals, and glory to all who took part in it, including Prince Henry of Battenberg. One of the incidents of political byplay which preceded and accompanied the march to the capital of the Golden Umbrella throws a curious light on the diplomatic expedients to which the dusky politicians of the dark Continent occasionally have recourse. Envoys from the King of Kumassie arrived in London last year with proposals of peace. The Secretary of State refused them an audience, on the ground that their credentials were not in proper form, and they were directed to return to the Gold Coast. "Governor Maxwell, it appears, was not so punctilious as Mr. Chamberlain. When at the last moment the expedition was ready to start envoys came to the Gold Coast saying they were sent by the King to make peace, and he gave their chief man an audience. It would be impossible to improve on the report of the interview cabled by his Excellency to Mr. Secretary Chamberlain: "Ansah arrived this morning. Admitted to an interview with me at once. Delivered credentials. In reply to question, admitted that document not signed by King; prepared at Cape Coast Castle; mark of King made by Kwaku Foku, King's linguist, who held pen while he (Ansah) made cross. Seal British manufacture, London. Admitted that impression added on arrival here. I absolutely refused recognition of document as bin[illegible] on King." This little revelation is no[illegible] lated to enhance the claim to a[illegible] preferred by every explorer who re[illegible] tour in the African Hinterland for[illegible] of treaties purporting to be sig[illegible] Potentates who can neither read [illegible] that is by the way. Mr. Chambe[illegible] municating to the press the c[illegible] received from the Governor of the[illegible]

deems it sufficient to warn the public that concessions purporting to be obtained from the King of Kumassie will not be recognised by Her Majesty's Government. The telegram which states that the of King Kumassie has agreed to the British terms does not mention what the stipulations are. But there can be little doubt as to their scope. At a palaver held between Sir Francis Scott and the King of Akim-Ashantee, who had come to pay his respects to the Commander-in-Chief *en route* for Kumassie, the General astonished the assembled chiefs by informing them that he was proceeding to that city to enforce the commands of Queen Victoria; that the result of the expedition would be the annexation of Ashantee and the opening up of the country to trade. He added that when he reached Kumassie he would appoint a Governor who would pacify the country. The surprise of all present was increased when Sir Francis introduced Prince Henry of Battenburg as the husband of one of the Queen's daughters. Times are changed since the Emperor Theodore demanded the hand of Queen Victoria in marriage as the readiest means of reaching the differences between England and Abyssinia which eventually led to the capture and destruction of Magdala.

IT is devoutly to be hoped that the differences with the French Government in regard to certain patches of territory in the hand of the Niger will be settled as promptly and satisfactorily as the Ashantee difficulty. Judging by the result of the negotiations respecting the delimitations of the disputed territory east of the Mekong this is scarcely to be anticipated. In that remote region the French have acquired all they contended for. They are henceforth acknowledged masters of the entire territory east of that river up to the Chinese frontier. The phantom Buffer State disappears into the limbo of unrealised projects. We have never quite seen why Mr. Holt Hallett attached such enormous importance to the region in question. His idea that its possession would afford direct access to the markets of Western China was not in accordance with the known geographical conditions. The matter is of some interest, for the delusion that the annexation of Upper Burma would enable British India to tap the Chinese trade via Yunnan and bring it to Moulmein undoubtedly influenced important manufacturing and trading interests at home in forcing the hands of Lord Salisbury's first administration. We pointed out at the time that to take a railway into Yunnan from that side, five great mountain ranges would have to be pierced by tunnels to which the Mont Cenis and the St. Gothard would be childsplay; and further that such a railway, if made, would tap only one of the five valleys of Yunnan, which are separated from each other laterally by mountains of great height. All those valleys open out in the direction of the upper waters of the Canton river, and Canton is their natural port. The French were under a similar illusion when they fought the Black Flags and China for the supposed Red River route into Yunnan. This route has now been open to them, politically, for a dozen years, but it is of no practical use whatever. They may probably have better fortune with the route from the Tonquin frontier to Ssumoo recently explored by Prince Henry of Orleans. If it realises expectations that route may bring Southern China into direct railway communication with the ports of Tonquin. But the French cannot hope to make any similar use of the teritory now yielded to them on the Mekong for the reasons we have indicated; to say nothing of the fact that as the crow flies a railway from the nearest sea port into Chinese teritory by that route, would have more than twice the length of the projected line from Tonquin. On the whole, then, we need not lament overmuch that Lord Salisbury has deemed it best to cut short the discussion about the relative value of the obsolete and conflicting claims of Siam and Burma respectively to Shan territory beyond the Mekong, and hand the whole of the swamp and jungle in question to the French who set such an extravagant value on it. There is, however, something ominous for Siam in the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPORTED ULTIMATUM TO CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

A report current in London that a British ultimatum had been presented at Pekin, demanding the opening of the West River, is positively denied by the Foreign Office.

Nothing of the nature of an ultimatum has been presented, the representations made by the British Minister regarding the opening of the Ports on the West River being absolutely of a friendly character.

CAPTURE OF KOOMASSIE BY THE BRITISH.

WORK OF THE EXPEDITION ENDED.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

Reuter's special correspondent telegraphs from Accra that the war in Ashantee is ended. General Sir F. Scott has occupied Koomassie without opposition, and the King has agreed to the British demands.

The troops are now returning to the Coast.

There is universal rejoicing among the natives at the result of the expedition.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

MADRID, JAN. 18.

Latest advices from Cuba state that the Loyalists are demanding the recall of Marshal Martinez Campos, owing to the constant successes of the insurgents.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

DELIMITATION ON THE NIGER.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

France has agreed to the renewal of the British Commercial Treaty with Tunis, and Great Britain has agreed to mutually delimitate the boundaries of the Niger territory.

PRESIDENT KRUGER RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN INDEPENDENCE.

The Pretoria *Official Gazette* announces that President Kruger has hitherto made no demands, and reserves them until the country is pacified. He is, however, absolutely resolved to maintain the complete independence of the Transvaal. The grievances of the Uitlanders will be settled when quietude is restored.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, JAN. 18.

The death is announced of M. Floquet, the celebrated French politician.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

The racing was not very interesting as the fields were small, owing to the fact that all Patiala's horses were scratched. The following were the results :—

SCURRY HANDICAP.

Leah 1
Wee Lassie 2

SELLING RACE.

Sapphira 1
Hobart 2
Miss Anderson 3

Winner sold by auction for Rs. 1,000.

PONY STAKES.

Maythorn 1
Esher 2
Merry Eyes 3

MERCHANTS' PLATE.

Fortunatus 1
Blarneystone 2
Stewpan 3

Norbert was the only other starter.

PONY RACE.

Sapper 1
Brilliant 2
Shannon 3

HOOGHLY PLATE.

Orlando 1
Whimbrel 2
Evelyn 3

GO-LIGHTLY STAKES.

Muscovite 1
Lord Lynne 2
Rima 3

CROP PROSPECTS.

Complaints regarding the bad effect of want of rain on agricultural prospects continue to come from various parts of the country in Bengal. The Winter rice harvest is estimated at about 13 annas for the whole province in parts of Behar, Central Bengal, and Hazaribagh. The spring crops are suffering from drought in the United Provinces and Punjab, and danger of scarcity seems to threaten a wider area, for in the former the prospects are said to be generally unfavourable, except on the irrigated lands, while in the latter rain is badly wanted throughout the province. Withering crops are reported from parts of Central India also, and from Rajpootana.

THE HEALTH OF THE VICEROY.

The latest information regarding the health of the Viceroy states that the general condition remains good, but a slight fever still continues.

THE SANA-KACHIN EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, JAN. 18.

Major Atkinson's force is encamped at Maiteng. He detached Captain Newbold with 100 men, who occupied Kachang on the 15th inst., without resistance, though the road to the village is strongly stockaded. Lieutenant Wallis with 100 men patrols the road towards Pangaw. Major Atkinson's force is now out of helio communication.

It is understood that the detachment of troops at Mongsin will be recalled almost immediately in view of a recent settlement with France. It seems probable that the Kachin force will return at an earlier date than originally contemplated. Major Kerry reports no opposition of any sort being encountered, and that practically all the Hill Chiefs are continuing to assist us in demanding the surrender of the armaments from the tribes on the Kachin border.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here, for Karachi, yesterday evening.

PENANG, JAN. 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 19.

The French mail steamers Oxus, from China, Eridan, from Calcutta, Melbourne, from Bombay, and Polynesian, from Suez, arrived.

The German mail steamer Gera, from Aden, arrived.

H. M. S. Crafton, from Singapore, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Penang, for Bombay, last Saturday morning.

[illegible]IAL NEWS.

[illegible]N, JAN. 17.

[illegible]rmer, Surats

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 28.

AN UNSEASONABLE YULETIDE.

FORECASTING the weather being admittedly a professional occupation, one is bound to approach the topic with some amount of diffidence, unless one happens to belong to the select throng who have taken the sunshine and showers, the frosts and snows, the gentle zephyrs and the biting blasts under their especial charge. But I am bold enough to predict that the weather we have already had, and the samples we are yet to enjoy during the New Year holidays, will prove distinctly disappointing to the millions who have been sighing for a skim over the ice "on blades," or who, mayhap, are longing to taste of the joys of curling once again. These dismal, muggy Yuletides may suit a certain section of the community ; of course, football will be in full fling ; the more mud the better, I suppose, so long as the Frost King does not interfere with the "gates." A very great number of old fogies like myself, I have no manner of doubt, dearly love to see a stunning good match, and not one word would I pen against the grand winter pastime. And yet I am afraid that without a few hours' skating or curling the holidays will seem a trifle disappointing to many of our young men who do not aspire to chasing the leather. It may happen that before these lines are in type we may be even worse off. Blizzards are not altogether unknown in the British Isles, and though a nice clean layer of crisp snow looks Christmassy, and well-clad, robust folk crunch through it and bring their gloved palms together with positive relish as they stop to gossip on the "nice cold snap" and chatter of "fine seasonable weather," though all this may be pleasant enough in its way, most of us would draw the line at blizzards which keep people locked indoors, upset vehicular and train traffic, and generally incommode the populace. When we come to sift the slightest beneath the surface it will be found that human nature to-day is very much what it has always been, and that selfishness in a more or less acute form is ever present. After all, there is much to be thankful for ; what would suit one would disgust another, and he proves himself the most comfortable and comforting philosopher who makes the best of the goods the gods provide. When this paragraph was commenced the dreary sea of mud all around one appeared so dreadfully out of place with the bright, gaily-decked shop windows, that one instinctively felt inclined to sing, with Charles Kingsley, "Welcome, wild nor'-easter. Send us out to play !" Let what will blow, the biting nor'-easter or the blustering sou'-wester, we shall all, I hope, make the best of the festive season. If I might add a further wish it would be that favouring breezes may bring good sport for our sportsmen and health and happiness to all. There may not be a great deal about sport in the foregoing lines, but at this season of peace and good-will one likes to be in the fashion. At any rate, the sentiments are sincere.

ABOUT CURLING.

Curling is essentually a winter pastime, and though it has not quite taken hold of the masses as a popular exercise, I feel persuaded that it is steadily growing in public favour. Winters in the British Isles vary so greatly in intensity and keenness that none but the most enthusiastic devotees of the sport follow it for any length of time. The probability is that even the rudiments of curling are unknown to fifty per cent. of the people who love to be classed as sportsmen, but the energetic offices of many expert Scotch players are slowly but surely bearing fruit, and given an old-fashioned winter, we shall doubtless have a good deal of it before the green leaves are with us again. Curling has much to recommend it. The rules governing a contest are simple in the extreme ; anyone who has ever thrown a quoit would require no tuition as to the object, whatever he might want in adaptability. A fairly smooth sheet of ice and a couple of huge stones for each of the players—there are usually four aside in a contest—these are all that are required for enjoying the sport. The space required for play is 42 yards long by seven yards wide. This is termed a rink. At each end is the "tee"—or, as the Scots dub it, the "pot lid"—and the object of the player is to gently urge the stone, weighing anything between thirty and fifty pounds, as near the "tee" as possible. The great blocks of granite have a handle affixed to one side, and those who have never witnessed expert players would marvel at the accuracy and delicacy with which the stones can be propelled. So much for the bare outline of the pastime, which, of course, is intended for the uninitiated. By far the most important personage on a side is the "skip"—doubtless a diminutive of our better-known skipper—who directs the application of the besoms and brooms, and generally superintends the proceedings. Sweeping the ice dust—"scoping," the Scotchmen dub it—forms a most important feature of curling, the pace of the stones being regulated to a nicety by this means. Scotland has long been the acknowledged home of curling, where as many as 1,400 have taken part in a contest ; but the game is spreading famously in Russia, Germany, America, Canada, Norway and Sweden. Mr. Mackay, indeed, the wealthy American, has proved quite enthusiastic about curling, and as recently as last winter presented a costly trophy for competition in the provinces. In the United States they have had 200 on a side in a curling contest, so that its popularity may be partly gauged by this fact. At one time or another various expedients have been resorted to when smooth ice has not been available, waxed floors and asphalte rinks being tried, but they have proved failures more or less. In Canada the game is played, on account of the extreme cold, under cover, and very proficient indeed are many of their players. Two of the most skilful shots are described as "chap and lie," and "wick and curl in." The former consists in dislodging a stone placed on the "tee" from the 4ft. circle, and leaving the players' stone within, whilst the latter shot consists in bringing the players' stone to rest within the circle after striking an object stone placed seven feet away from the "tee" at an angle of 45 degrees. When it is borne in mind that the most gentle push will send one of these heavy stones gliding over the ice for quite 50 yards on a fair rink the delicacy of such shots as I have instanced will be appreciated.

A WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Amongst other functions in the championship line at which it has been my lot to assist in the capacity of spectator was the amateur weight-lifting championship of the world ! Rather a high-sounding title, is it not ? The world is so appallingly comprehensive in this connection. However, it happened that I was in London at the time, and having some connection with newspaper work I received an invitation to the meeting of the strong men, which took place, I believe, in a building called the Athletic Institute, somewhere in the vicinity of Leicester-square. The price of admission was almost prohibitive, so that it will be readily understood the audience was more select than numerous. Amongst those who graced the proceedings with their presence were the Earl of Lonsdale, the late Sir John Astley, Professor Atkinson, Professor Hubbard, etc., Charlie Mitchell, the boxer, turned up later in the evening and very quickly made his whereabouts known. Then we had Sandow, who was giving a "show" at the London Pavilion, and other music-hall celebrities. Of all the dreary, uninteresting exhibitions it has been my fortune to witness the first hour at the Institute was the dreariest. What with the conditions of lifting, the protests and counter protests, and the very necessary explanations, the wonder is that they got through the affair at all. Almost from the first the contest lay between three or four of the competitors at the most, and so far as my recollection serves these were E. L. Levy Prance, Clifford and another. Three of these were finely-developed athletes. The first-named had gained no end of distinction in the provinces as the "Pocket Hercules," Prance had a fine record of "something attempted, something done ;" whilst Clifford I believe, was a drayman, or something of the [illegible] This fact made him an especial favourite [illegible] certain section of the audience, and, [illegible]l, so far as sheer strength, combined with [illegible] was concerned, he more nearly approached the ideal of what a champion weight-[illegible] Another contestant, who pinned [illegible] efficacy of a red cotton handker-[illegible] the bar-bells, was a thin slip of a [illegible] name.

[illegible]RONG CONTRASTS.

[illegible] these embryo champions as they [illegible] We had the diminutive Levy, cast in the unheroic mould of 5ft. 3in., a bright, good-tempered little Jew, with a beautifully smooth head, fringed with locks of raven hue—alert, thick set, and hard as nails. Then came Prance—whose recent records have brought to mind all the doings of a former eventful evening—a veritable German giant, with flaxen hair and moustache, a frank, open countenance, grand chest, shoulders, and arms, but just a trifle weedy from the loins downwards, which lack of proportion robbed him of the symmetry which belonged to the third one—Clifford. I have already said that in looks, at least, the last-named bore the palm. In the prime of his early manhood he was the picture of robust health. Upright as a lath, with every limb finely proportioned, he had a figure an artist might have envied. Accustomed to hard, labourious toil from year end to year end, he was proudly conscious of his power of muscle. He knew, alas, but little of the handling of heavy dumb-bells and bar-bells, and altogether lacked the knack of the practised gymnasts. I make no excuse for the untutored British workman in this case, but who shall say how the others would have fared against the drayman had they been called upon to handle sacks of flour, barrels, or unwieldy packages. There were some fourteen or fifteen entries in all, but it is only necessary to outline one other, the sparely-built Swiss. He surprised everyone. Standing some 5ft. 4in., or 5ft. 5in., he could not have weighed more than 10st. at the outside, if as much ; he had no muscle to speak of, and appeared decidely delicate. And yet this slip of a youth hoisted 55lb. weights in each hand with consumate ease. For some time he kept in the running bravely, with the help of the handkerchief, which the judges permitted after a protest had been raised. But when it came to 200lb. the gallant little Swiss was found wanting, and the two-handed lifting found Clifford also at one by, By degrees, as the competitors dropped out one by one, it was seen the issue would rest between Levy and Prance, and when it came to putting up 240lb. above the shoulder with one hand—at this distance of time, perhaps, I had better not pledge myself to absolute accuracy—the whole audience was excited beyond measure. The tall, handsome German had attempted and failed to make a clean hoist, although he had partially got it up with a jerk. Twice also had Levy failed to satisfy the judges. At the third time of asking Prance broke down still worse, and all was hushed excitement as the "Pocket Hercules" fixed himself for the final effort. Here let me confess that the final stages of the contest more than compensated for the "weeding out" preliminaries. Few incidents have been more exciting in my experience than the struggle between Prance and Levy. How far I interpret the feelings of the latter is impossible for me to say, but if there was anything at all to be read in his expression as he bent down to the tremendous bar-bell there were all his hopes, his fears, his ambitions, his energies—all his heart, all his soul, all his strength—concentrated in that one effort. Like the good general he is, he went about it with almost painful deliberation. Quietly the huge weight was lifted knee high; steadily the body curved as the bell went level with the chest, and then with a mighty effort he poised the formidable bar-bell at arm's length fairly and squarely above the head, whilst the audience broke out into frantic cheers. There was a short consultation amongst the judges, and then Lord Lonsdale announced Mr. E. L. Levy as the winner of the first amateur championship of the world. The hero of the hour, in response to a call, made a modest little speech, in which he attributed the whole of his success to the tuition and training of his club's instructor, Professor Hubbard. Some time after this I again tumbled across the amateur champion, who had a decided grievance. For all the training he had undergone, and the many tons he had lifted in the contest itself, he had been awarded as a memento of the World's Championship a paltry little medal shaped as a shield which would have been well hidden by placing a shilling over it. True, it was of gold, but I am bound to say that a more tawdry prize has never been associated with an event of such importance. Since then, Levy has, I believe, allowed the World's Championship, if I may borrow a sporting phrase, to "run loose."

"A POCKET HERCULES."

What manner of man is this, it may be asked, who, boasting no more than 5ft. 3in. of humanity, can still give points in weight-lifting to those blessed with considerably finer physique ? Before me, as I write, I have a short sketch of his career. To all who believe in the maxim. "Mens sana in corpore sano," no more eloquent sermon was ever preached. Taking to gymnastics at the age of 25, with a chest measurement of 34in. biceps of the conventional 12in., and other corporeal dimensions on a similar modest scale, by assiduous practice for ten years he increased his chest development to 40in., with a biceps of 15½in., and a forearm of 12¼in., and could weild then, as he can possibly to-day, weights varying from 56lbs. to 240lbs. with ease and grace that many a professional showman might envy. The feats of Donald Dinnie and George Davidson first fired his soul with ambition, and later on the Brothers McCann—profesionally known for some years now as Hercules and Samson—gave him splendid tuition and encouragement. At one time or another he has given displays of his prowess in every part of the country with a willingness and cheerful acquiescence beyond praise. He has always taken a keen interest in all athletic games, and has besides done yeoman service on the General Committee of the Amateur Athletic Association. He is a perfect stickler for amateurism, and has the courage and manliness to practise what he preaches. By profession he is a schoolmaster, and naturally is not unmindful of the doctrine of a "sound mind in a sound body." Our little champion is an Imperialist in politics, a ready, fluent, and witty speaker, wields a facile pen, and is specially apt at parodies, which he himself sings with considerable unction. A linguist and a musician of ability he is "at home" in any society, and, perhaps, can be best described as "a jolly little chap all round."

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

With a few words from the "little giant" himself, we shall have to leave him. That he has been spurred on to the accomplishment of these feats of strength by the purest of motives perhpps the following will go to show :—"To those who would like to go in for feats of strength I may say that they need not submit themselves to any penances. For myself, I have never 'trained.' I smoke, enjoy my 'drink' in moderation, and am generally in condition to go through my 'show' at a minute's notice, if required. There may be men of my own diminutive size who may want, like I did, to emulate the deeds of the strong men every age supplies ; to them I would say—give yourself to your favourite exercise as you would to music if you would excel in it. Athleticism is as jealous an accomplishment as any art you would acquire. Excel in it, and you will find your reward in the possession of that rough physical vigour the world has not yet ceased to admire. In order to gain it you will go through a course of training which will lay the impress of health upon all you do. Instead of defying Nature you will learn more readily to obey her, and your obedience will be gratefully, cheerfully accorded, for you will realise how magnificent it is to be strong yourself, and by your example and your deeds inspire others to dignify their physical powers." To all of which one can heartily say, "Bravo !"

WANT OF TRAIN CONVENIENCE IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company vouchsafes the convenience of passengers travelling by the line, why should it not extend its clemency to passengers travelling beyond Andheri. The need is most urgent, and I therefore beg to suggest, under the sanguine hope that it will receive the kind consideration of the authorities, that the present Borwali local train leaving Colaba at 5-10 p.m. (Bombay time) be converted into a semi-fast train, as was the case a year ago, and the present Andheri local leaving Colaba at 6-58 p.m. (Bombay time) be extended to Borwali, so as to relieve from inconvenience those passengers who cannot possibly travel either by Borwali or Virar locals.—Yours, &c.,

A DAILY TRAVELLER.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A JUDGE.

A BELGAUM correspondent regarding the Artillerymen's assault says that, no serious assault on the Judge was committed, and there was no rescue of the Judge by members of the Social Club or anybody else.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST HUMOURIST.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived here by the China mail s. s. Rosetta, on Saturday, was Mr. S. L. Clemens, better known to the world as Mark Twain. The author of "the Innocents Abroad" is accompanied by Mrs. Clemens, by their second daughter, Miss Clara Clemens, and by Mr. R. S. Smythe, who is managing the tour. Unfortunately Mr. Clemens contracted a severe cold at sea a fortnight ago, and in consequence has had to spend the first day or two of his arrival in Bombay in bed. The party is staying at the Esplanade Hotel, where the only visitor Mark Twain saw yesterday was Dr. Sidney Smith. The illness is not serious, but it has been deemed advisable to keep the illustrious patient quiet for a day or two more, and it is therefore not likely that he will make a public appearance here until next week. The arrangements for the tour are being made by Mr. Smythe, the head of a firm which for the last quarter of a century has been introducing to Australia and South Africa literary and musical celebrities. Amongst a host of others whom they have conducted through the colonies may be mentioned Sir Charles and Lady Halle, Archibald Forbes, G. A. Sala, H. M. Stanley, Max O'Rell, and Paderewski, the latter being under a contract just now for a second tour. The firm has only on one previous occasion brought celebrities to India, namely, in 1880, when Ponsaid Douay's famous concert company was brought out.

In the course of a conversation with one of our representatives, Mr. Smythe said, "For a long time our firm has been endeavouring to get Mr. Clemens to undertake this tour, but from one cause and another—chiefly on account of his literary work—he was unable to find time to do so. About a year ago, however, he entertained a sudden desire to come out to Australia, India, and South Africa in order to obtain material for another book of humourous observations on travel. He wrote to us from Paris, where he was then living, intimating his wishes, and singularly enough we wrote to him from New York just about the same time suggesting a tour in the Tropics. Our letters crossed, but the route proposed in each case was identical. The coincidence was so remarkable that Mr. Clemens based upon it an article on 'Telepathy' which appeared in 'Harper's four months back. The tour began in New York last July, and is to extend round the world. We took the Canadian-Pacific route to Vancouver, Mr. Clemens lecturing on the way. We embarked at Vancouver for Honolulu, where a lecture was to be given and 600 seats had been taken. But owing to the presence of cholera there, Mr. Clemens decided to omit the engagement, and we went on to Sidney, where the Australian tour began. We visited all parts of Australia and New Zealand, and Mr. Clemens established a record so far as the receipts from his lectures were concerned, In Adelaide we took £210 in a single night, and in Melbourne and Sydney it was very much the same. The largeness of the proceeds is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the Australian colonists pay a good deal less for seats than is obtainable in other parts of the world. Thus when we took Sarah Bernhardt there the highest price paid for a seat was 10s. 6d., not more than half the sum that would be given in London or New York. But the reason why lectures or concerts pay so well in Australia is that everbody goes to hear them. Their taste for seeing and hearing celebrities is insatiable. In Sydney, a town of less than 300,000 people, Mr. Clemens gave no less than ten lectures. There is no part of the world where people are so thoroughly glad to go night after night to a lecture or a musical recital given by a celebrity."

Asked to explain the reason for the abandonment of the original intention to commence the Indian tour in Calcutta, Mr. Smythe said that it was in consequence of an accident to the steamer which brought the party from Australia. "On account of this accident," he said, "we gave up the idea of going first to Rangoon and Calcutta and came to Colombo. We only stayed there one night and were unable to obtain a hall, but Mr. Clemens will probably give one or two of his 'At Homes' on the way back. We shall spend fully two months in India ; 'at homes' will be given at twelve principal cities, and we shall visit various other places of historic interest, to give Mr. Clemens material for his book. We hope to leave Calcutta for Colombo about the middle of March. From Colombo we shall go to Mauritius and Madagascar, and thence to Natal, where the South African tour will commence. This part of the journey will occupy three or four months, and the programme will include lectures to Boers and Uitlanders in Johannesburg. We shall then go on to London, and Mr. Clemens will lecture there. I am not quite sure whether the tour will extend to the chief provincial towns in England. But if it does not, Mr. Clemens will have had the longest lecturing tour on record, and will have any amount of material for his new book."

Mark Twain has been made an honorary member of the Bombay Club, where it is proposed to give a complimentary dinner in his honour, during the week. Mr. Smythe intends to make arrangements to-day for the "at homes" the inimitable humourist is to give in Bombay, and particulars of time and place will be shortly announced. They are certain to attract large audiences, for the man who has read any of Mark Twain's diverting books and does not go to see and hear the Innocent when abroad must either be deficient in funds or in his sense of humour.

WILLISON'S CIRCUS.

As we have already stated, Mr. Willison's Great World Circus, now running for a short season on the maidan, opposite the Municipal Offices, is well worth patronising. Every artiste Mr. Willison has employed to amuse the public does his work smartly, and with an amount of ability which is seldom surpassed in the ring. One of the most interesting portions of a lengthy programme is the performances of the troupe of Japanese, and their skill in balancing, wire-walking, and gymnastics illustrates the marvellous aptitude the Japanese have for this class of performance. Every trick is done with unsurpassed neatness and elegance, every movement is graceful and certain, and never in their most difficult and daring acts do they bungle, or have to essay the feat a second time. The principal features of the equestrian part of the programme is the clever horsemanship displayed by Mr. Harry Dixon. He is a dashing bare-backed rider, and his performance well merited the hearty applause it gained. Mdlle Frederica is also a splendid horsewoman, and her serpentine dance on horseback is a truly wonderful and graceful performance ; it is one of the many novelties in the show, the various coloured limelights materially aiding the picturesque appearance of the lady, as she flies through the space prior to finishing this unique dance on the ground. A word of praise is due to Mr. F. Martyn for his careful training and educating the Transvaal pony Vulcan, his daring leap over the five-barred gate being a wonderful exhibition of hurdle jumping. Miss Wallett in her equestrian scene acts, representing the three nations, is a prime favourite with all classes. Mr Fred. Valazie, in his Australian crupper-act riding, shows a dash and daring that has seldom been equalled in a circus ring. The clowns are numerous, and whether it be Funny Peasants, Jolly Leo, or the Aristocratic Lunatic, the interest in the show is well sustained by their comical antics. There is a good band and good music. The tent is comfortably seated and brilliantly lighted, and no one can do better than pass a merry evening at Willison's Circus. Seats can be booked two weeks in advance at Mitchell's Cigar Store, Medows Street.

MILITARY NEWS.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT W. K. BOURNE, Unattached List, has been posted to the Bengal Command.

MAJOR RYAN, No. 4 Western Division R.A., has been appointed Commandant of the Hill Depot, Dalhousie.

LIEUTENANT F. T. DUHAN, Unattached List, attached to the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is appointed to the 24th P. I.

SURGEON-COLONEL STEPHEN, P. M. O., Assam District, has proceeded on inspection duty through the Assam Valley Districts.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery—Lieut. and R. A. Cruickshank to be officiating Subaltern ; 21st Punjab Infantry—Major W. C. Faithfull to be Commandant, vice Carruthers, vacated ; Captain E. M. Carpendale to be 2nd-in-Command ; Captain W. Thuillier to be Wing Commander.

BYCULLA CLUB GYMKHANA MEETING.

THE first Gymkhana meeting of the year in connection with the Byculla Club was held on Saturday afternoon, in the spacious compound of the club. The meeting was a pronounced success, and the programme, though short, included some interesting items. Dr. A. H. Deane, honorary secretary, was responsible for the punctuality and regularity with which the programme was carried out, and the following gentlemen assisted him as stewards :—Brigadier-General Gatacre, Messrs. J. M. Campbell, W. Webb, G. Farran, H. C. Burder, Leighton B. Ker, S. Rebsch, G. Townsend, and F. L. Wallace. The Band of the Royal Irish Rifles played selections of music during the sports, and also during the tiffin, which preceded the races. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst attended, and Lady Sandhurst gave away the prizes, her Ladyship herself being a prize-winner in the "Bucket Affinity Stakes," in which she had nominated Captain Walton. For the four events the prizes were offered by Civilians, Lawyers, Doctors, and Merchants, respectively. The Civilian prizes were won by Mrs. Hojel, and her nominee, Mr. Benn, in the Galloway Race. The Lawyers' prizes offered in the Hunt Pony Race were won by Mrs. Burder, and her nominee, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Dimsdale riding the pony. For the Bucket Affinity Stakes the Doctors had offered four prizes. The first two were won by Mrs. Bowen and Mr. Proctor, and the second prizes were secured by Lady Sandhurst and Captain Walton. The Lloyd-Lindsay prizes, presented by the Merchants, were won by the Jackal Club team.

The results were as under :—

GALLOWAY RACE.—For Arab and Country-bred Galloways, 13-3 and under, that have never started for Rs. 199, and have never won Rs. 49 ; 13-3 to carry 12st.; C-B. allowed 7lbs. W. I. R. C. ; owners allowed 7lbs. (Prizes presented by Civilians.)

Mrs Hojel noms Mr Benn's c a p Energy, Owner 1
Lady Sandhurst noms Capt Levett's M'oor, Owner 2
Mrs Seton noms Mr Peck's ro a p, Owner 0
..... noms Mr Fischer's g a p Passmoth, Owner 0
Miss Crawford noms Mr Heyland's ch Yeoman, Owner 0
Mrs James noms Capt Lecky's r a p Crystal, Mr Dimsdale... 0
Mrs Chitty noms Capt Hennegs's ch a p Hainton, Owner ... 0
Mrs Nigel Jones noms Mr Wyatt's b a g Bloodstone, Owner. 0
..... noms Lieut Barton's b a p Sidney, Owner 0

HUNT PONY RACE.—For all Arabs and Country-breds, 13-3 and under, that have been regularly hunted this season, and that have never started for a race value Rs. 99. Catch-weights over 11st. About 1½ miles. (Prizes presented by Lawyers.)

Mrs Burder noms Mr Wallace's b a p Purple Heather, Mr Dimsdale 1
Mrs Smetham noms Mr John's br a g Forester, Owner 0
..... noms Mr Fischer's c a p Blazer, Owner 0
Mrs C Gray noms Mr Townsend's g a g Wait-a-bit, Owner . 0
Mrs Prevost noms Mr Proctor' g a p Bedouin, Owner 0
Mrs Nigel Jones noms Mr Wyatt's b a g Jinks, Owner 0
Mrs Remington noms Mr Hudson's b a g Sherry, Owner 0
Mrs Ayrest noms Mr Leveson's g a p Jingle, Owner 0

THE BUCKET AFFINITY STAKES.—Nominees to start from a bucket, ride to the Ladies nominating them, and receive a tennis ball, which must be deposited in the bucket from which start was made : same proceeding for two more polo balls. The one depositing all three balls in his bucket first to win. (Prizes presented by Doctors.)

Mrs Bowen noms Mr Procter 1
Lady Sandhurst noms Capt Walton 2
Miss Nugent noms Mr Sitwell 0
Mrs James noms Mr Wallace 0
Mrs C Gray noms Mr Townsend 0
Miss Crawford noms Mr Heyland 0

LLOYD-LINDSAY.—To ride over two hurdles in sections of 4, knock 4 cocoanuts off and return. The section wins who makes the best time. (Prizes presented by Merchants.)

Mr Prevost, Mr Procter, Mr Birkett, Mr Ellison — Jackal Club Team 1
Major Eager, Lieut Dimsdale, Lieut Wright, Lieut Sitwell — Royal Irish Team .....
Major Simpson, Lieut Brown, Lieut Montresor, Lieut Deane — Royal Artillery Team 0
Capt Levett, Capt Grantham, Capt Pirie, Capt Walton — Government House Team 0
Capt Hunt, Mr Townsend, Mr John, Mr Hudson — Mr Townsend's Team 0

MR. SETALVAD'S QUESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From your leader in last Friday's issue on the question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad (and disallowed by Government) it seems you have not been able to discover the purpose which would have been served had Government been good enough to furnish the return. You consider yourself entitled to at least some information on the point, and I propose to elucidate the matter for the public (you, of course, I presume wanted the information in the interests of the public) as follows :—

To those who know something of criminal trials the object of the question is quite evident. The impression that is now generally prevalent is that the actual investigation of murder cases is carried on by lowly paid constables, who naturally do not scruple to manufacture false evidence. The result is very unsatisfactory ; sometimes innocent people are punished, and in some cases the really guilty escape and murderers remain unpunished. This impression about the unsatisfactory way in which the investigation of these important cases is carried on is either correct or incorrect, and the return asked for would have shown what it really is. If it turned out to be incorrect public interests would have been served by dispelling a misrepresentation about the police administration in this Presidency. If it turned out to be correct public interest would have been equally served by Government realizing the actual state of things and remedying them. So in any case it is difficult to imagine how public interests could have in any way been endangered by answering the question. Moreover, the officer (or officers) investigating a murder case generally has to go into the witness-box during the trial of the case. All the information that was asked for, therefore, must have been made public in that way during the trial of each individual case. All that was apparently wanted was to put together such information in the case of a sufficient number of cases to enable Government and the public to draw general conclusions from it, and determine whether the impression prevailing about such investigations is correct or not. It is ridiculous to say that the criminal classes would have benefitted by such a return. No particular officer or officers are put apart for such investigations, and an officer or officers who investigated a particular case in a particular village will not necessarily carry on the investigation of a murder case that may in some distant future happen in the same village. No information regarding the internal management or arrangement of the police administration was asked for, but only information that had in the past come before the public in open court. The return would have shown at once how the most important investigations, namely, of murder cases, are carried on by Jemadars and constables, and inferior police peons, while the more highly paid officers of the department, the superintendents and the assistant superintendents, are conspicuous by their absence. At least, that is the impression one derives from what he sees in the High Court in almost all case which come up there for confirmation of the sentence of death. Last year, for instance, there came up thirty cases of this kind from the whole of the mofussil, comprising about eighteen districts, which on an average assign us, say, about two murder cases to each of them. This of course does not include the cases where murders have remained undiscovered, or cases in which the accused have been acquitted, or not sentenced to be hanged. But at the most each district would not produce a greater record of more than five or six such cases per year—surely not a very irksome task, for which no time can be spared by those who are specially paid for it.

I refrain from answering the comments of your esteemed contemporary, whose back unreasonably seems to have been set up only at the "number" of the Hon'ble Member's interpellations. He might have put fifty for the matter of that, though in the present case the number appears to be large because it comprises so many repetitions of questions to which Government had not given any replies. And as to the opening of a Grand Inquiry Office (there is in truth, a sad need of such a one), and the keepers of public conscience, like Messrs. Mehta and Javerilal, remaining silent, as well as for the kind solicitude shewn for the young Gujerati Councillor's political future, I will only say I have made my present communication sufficiently long to expose the wholly illogical attitude taken up by your contemporary, in, what appears to me, to be a fit of temper.—

Yours, &c.,
Jan. 18. K.

AMONG Lady Marcus Beresford's treasures is an army of cats. According to the correspondent of the *New York Mail* her ladyship possesses no fewer than 150 of these animals. "Each of her 150 cats has its own name, and she knows each one, and they come at her call like dogs. Every afternoon Lady Marcus Beresford holds a sort of reception of cats in one of the rooms specially devoted to their use. Here she sits in a chair, while the cats form in a circle about her. As she calls each one by name its owner comes up to her ; she pats it and speaks to it and then it makes room for the next, and so on."

A SUPPLEMENTARY CONGRESS IN LONDON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 2.

FINE drizzling rain, which at intervals, as the weather varied its humour, changed into driving sleet, showed London in one of its most unpleasant winter aspects on Saturday afternoon. It was in fact one of those sullen depressing days which makes everyone who is not compelled to be abroad seek the comfort of the fire-side, but although the cheerless appearance of the streets was increased by a light gauzy veil of mist and a cutting east wind, the members of the Indian community in the Metropolis with characteristic enthusiasm braved the elements and were very much in evidence around Bloomsbury.

The object they had in view was to support the Indian National Congress, at Poona, by holding a supplementary Congress in London, but in spite of the fact that the gathering was somewhat pretentiously described on the invitation cards as "A Congress of *all* the Indian residents in the United Kingdom," the audience in the large hall of Montague Mansions, Great Russell Street, including several English sympathisers, the majority of whom were of the gentler sex, numbered at the outside three hundred. These, however, were amply sufficient for the capacity of the room and its anything but perfect ventilation. At the end of the first half-hour its atmosphere had become as uncomfortably warm as outside it was disagreeably cold and damp. But despite this small and, under the circumstances, trifling inconvenience, the Conference was in every sense of the word a representative one, and will undoubtedly exercise an influence, corresponding with its importance, on the India Office, when the result of its deliberations are communicated to Whitehall, more especially if a verbatim report of the various speeches is at the same time forwarded to the authorities by the convenors of the meeting.

On a fair computation the speakers varied in age from sweet seventeen to mature seven and twenty. Patriotic politicians of the latter age were, however, comparatively scarce, and only appeared on the scene at infrequent intervals, while those in their teens were in a strong and influential majority. A word, too, must be said in regard to the ladies who, according to several of the London papers, graced the hall with their presence. With some few exceptions these were the proprietoresses of the surrounding boarding houses—in Bloomsbury this class of establishment is found "thick as autumn leaves that strow the brooks in Valombrosa,"—and they had obligingly come to listen to the eloquence of their juvenile boarders.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who, it goes without saying, met with a most enthusiastic reception as he entered the hall and took his seat. In the course of a very brief speech he introduced the business of the afternoon by pointing out the great interest they all as British subjects felt in the question to be discussed. The proceedings were, however, shorn of much of their anticipated radiance by the absence of several more or less prominent personages, among them being Mr. McLaren, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. A. F. Morison, and Mr. W. S. Caine. Preliminaries having been disposed of by Mr. C. H. Vora, the honorary secretary, Mr. A. Ghani moved : "That this Conference consider the reform and the expansion of the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils by the admission of a considerable proportion of elected members, and the creation of similar Councils in the Punjab and Central Provinces, as absolutely essential, and holds that all Budgets should be referred to these Councils for adoption." Mr. Vora expressed his pleasure at seeing Indians and Englishmen gathered together under one roof for the consideration of a deeply interesting question. The reform of the methods of election to the Indian Legislative Councils, in his opinion, will pave the way to all other reforms. At present the Indian subjects of the Queen have not the slightest hand in the administration of the affairs of their own country—a bold statement, seeing that the Civil Service taken as a whole has thousands of Natives and only hundreds of Europeans in its ranks. They who were born in that country are claiming, he said, if not a predominant, at least an equal share in its government. At present they had not a shadow of anything like self-government. Giving as reasons why there should be a reform in the election of Councils, Mr. Ghani went on to say that if the laws were passed in the country with the consent of its people, they would have no cause to complain of those laws. If the Government were in touch with

about, and this portion of her remarks was received with a chilling silence. The discussion of the question embodied in the Resolution appeared to be the last thing that any of those who spoke desired, because it was relegated to a very subsidiary position, but although they paid full tribute to the benefit India receives under British rule, some of them threw out dark hints of an appeal to arms, and lavished unstinted abuse on the Anglo-Indian. To give them their due they started well and in good form, but after the first few words the baneful influence of their pet antipathy for the aforesaid Anglo-Indian asserted itself, and for the remainder of the five minutes became as discouragingly obtrusive as did the head of King Charles the First of pious memory in poor Mr. Dick's pamphlets.

Finally, as no one opposed it, or intended to oppose it, the Resolution was carried by an unanimous vote, and the youthful orators, who had kept the ball rolling for some three and a-half long hours, went home to tea, feeling that they had posed in the eyes of Europe as stern and unflinching patriots.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES THOMAS FLOQUET.

CHARLES THOMAS FLOQUET, a French politician, born at Saint Jean-de-Luz, Oct. 5, 1828, studied at the College St. Louis. Called to the Bar in 1851, he was engaged in a great number of political cases. When Prince Pierre Bonaparte was tried at Tours for the murder of Victor Noir, M. Floquet pleaded successfully for damages on behalf of the family of the victim; and he was also successful in obtaining the acquittal of M. Cournet, who was tried at Blois in 1870 for participation in a plot against the Government. In February, 1871, M. Floquet was elected representative of the Seine in the National Assembly but soon resigned his seat, the reactionary press accusing him of having relations with the Commune, and of being its agent in the provinces during the second siege, a charge which was formally contradicted by him in the "Gaulois." The Government, however, arrested him at Biarritz, and he was confined at Pau until the end of June, 1871. In April of the following year he was elected to the Municipal Council, and again in 1874. In the senatorial elections of January, 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate, but obtained a seat in the second Chamber in February. After the Act of the 16th of May 1877, he was one of the 363 deputies who refused a vote of confidence in the Ministry of M. de Broglie; and re-elected in the Oct. following, M. Floquet, who possessed great talent as an orator, took an important part in the debates of the new session. At a public meeting held in Havre in 1880, M. Floquet made an energetic speech in favour of the separation of Church and State, as also for the suppression of the Senate. In 1881 he was elected Vice-President of the Chamber. On his nomination as Prefect of the Seine in 1872, he was obliged to resign his seat, but shortly re-entered the Chamber as member for Perpignan, having, on account of grave differences between him and the Government, sent in his resignation as Prefect. He was the principal author of the proposition for expulsion of all the members belonging to the royal families which had reigned in France, and for depriving them of all political rights. In January, 1883, urgency for this proposition was carried in the Chamber by a large majority, but the matter went no farther at the time. On the fall of M. Ferry from power, and the accession of M. Brisson, M. Floquet was chosen to succeed the latter as President of the Chamber, a post which he held up to the last. At one time he was one of the editors of the "Temps" and "Siecle". He was supposed to have cried to the Emperor of Russia, Alexander II., when a guest of the Emperor Napoleon III., "Vive la Pologne, Monsieur!" Was in the "black book" of Russia till 1888, when a formal reconciliation took place. In July of that year he fought a duel with General Boulanger, severely wounding him in the throat with his sword, greatly to the General's disgust; who, being an officer, ought to have been a more expert swordsman than a civilian could be expected to be.

THE BRUTAL MURDER AT SEWREE.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue regarding the circumstances touching the death of the girl Casee, aged twelve, who was alleged to have been strangled to death by Tookaram Santoo Savant, his kept-mistress, Krishnee, his mother, Baya, and Gopal Vithoo Ghaneker, all of whom resided in a neighbouring chawl at Sewree Road. The terrible deed was committed sometime during the night of Monday, the 30th ultimo, for the sake of some ornaments, which the poor victim was wearing at the time, and her dead body was found next morning by the police lying at the foot of a hill behind the chawl, and near the back wall of the compound of Mr. Gibbin's bungalow. The police after a rigorous inquiry arrested the above four persons, and recovered the two gold ornaments which the murdered girl had on her person from the room of one of the accused, named Gopal. Superintendent Nolan, who attended the inquiry to watch the proceedings on behalf of the police, placed all the accused before the coroner for indentification. Rowji Daji, a mill-labourer, deposed that on the afternoon of the day in question, he saw the girl, Casee, at a water-pipe in front of the accused Tookaram's room. Sitaram Babaji, the uncle of the deceased girl, gave evidence as to her disappearance, and the report made by him to the police about it. Kondaji Ballaji, police jemadar No. 30F, stated that in consequence of certain information received he arrested the accused Tookaram, and on the statement made by the latter, he took the other accused into custody. Inspector Roshanali, of the Criminal Investigation Department, spoke as to the recovery of the missing ornaments from the accused Gopal's room, where the girl was alleged to have been strangled. After the evidence of Superintendent Nolan and two other witnesses was recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased girl, Casee, was due to her having been strangled by Tookaram Santoo under such circumstances that the act of the said Tookaram Santoo was culpable homicide amounting to murder, and that Baya, Krishnee, and Gopal Vithoo abetted the commission of the said offence.

G. I. P. R. EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg a little space in your next issue for just a few words upon the above subject, and also to ask the question when is it to be paid, if at all perhaps the public are not aware of the fact that this has not yet been paid to the working staff, i. e., drivers, firemen, guards, etc., although it has now been on the boards some two years and nine months, but still there seems to be some hitch somewhere which hinders the payment, although a circular was issued on the 11th of September, 1895, saying that the Board of Directors had now decided to give a 15 per cent. increase of pay in lieu of compensation to their staff on Rs. 200 per mensem and under; and if so, then, why so much delay in the payment of it. I find on making enquiries that this is almost, if not quite, the only railway service in India not in receipt of this allowance, and surely the men in the G. I. P. R. service are as deserving of it as any other in India, and I must say that the men who are entitled to this allowance have been very patient to wait so long without bestirring themselves about it, but this has only been through their being led to believe that they were to receive it month after month. The payment has never yet taken place, and I wish to say here, too, how different an attitude it was and how prompt was the payment of exchange compensation to the official staff, for the order was scarcely out before the cash was in their hands. Why so much difference between the working man and the official perhaps someone may explain.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

MR. LE MESURIER'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret to learn from a local vernacular paper that Mr. Le Mesurier, C.S., the late convert to Islam at Ceylon, complains of his being dismissed the Government service without due notice or reason therefor. That he has been subject to gross uncalled for persecution is too well known to need mention, but that his persecutors would subject him to such an unjustifiable treatment as mentioned above is incredible. If it is true that Mr. Le Mesurier has been dismissed without any adequate reason (save that of following the dictates of his conscience), are Moslems to infer that this is a specimen of Christian tolerance? Are we going back to the days of the Inquisition? This affair smells of "blood and roasted human flesh." I appeal to Moslems to raise an emphatic protest against this gross injustice to a co-religionist, and let us hope that British love of "fair play" will rise superior to Christian fanaticism in his case.—Yours, &c.,

Byculla, Jan. 17. SHAIK KHALID.

ON Wednesday, before the District Magistrate of Rangoon, four prominent native merchants were charged with defrauding the railway. The two other accused, a railway goods clerk and a weighing clerk, have absconded. It is alleged that an extensive system of fraud was practised on the railway, but at present the prosecution deals only with a few items. The evidence of a number of native traders was taken. They deposed to seeing boxes of candles wrapped up in gunnies and booked as beads at lower freight by the accused. The evidence as to false entries of the weights of iron booked will be called on the 24th instant.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Burma rice crop, which is now practically ready for exportation, is said to be a very good one, even better than last year's as regards quantity.

IT is reported that the Afghan operations against Kafiristan have been suspended owing to severe weather, but that they will be renewed at an early date.

FURTHER news has been received from the Assam-Burma Railway Survey party, which seems clearly to establish that the recent rumours as to opposition from the tribes were quite unfounded.

MR. CHALMERS, the new Legal Member, may possibly be remembered by some very old inhabitants of Allahabad, where he was Assistant Magistrate for some few months during his short spell of Indian service. He also officiated as a junior in the Secretariat.

THE reliefs for Chitral will be worked out in connection with the Annual Programme of Indian Army Reliefs, of which they really form an integral part. There is to be no reduction of the garrison at Drosh or at Chitral Fort.

IN anticipation of the publication of the list, it is stated that General Sir Robert Low has got the G. C. B., Brigadier-General Blood the K. C. B., Brigadiar- General W. Gatacre and Colonel Ian Hamilton, C. B's., and that among the brevet Majors are Captain Herbert of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff and Captain Turner of the Viceroy's Bodyguard.

THE Calcutta Corporation resolved, on Thursday, to appoint Mr. A. J. Hughes joint engineer with Mr. Kimber with effect from February 1st until the latter officer retires. Mr. Hughes will then succeed to his appointment.

THE plans and estimates for a new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Rangoon have been accepted. The cost exceeds three lakhs of rupees.

THE Madras Government House sale of horses and ponies, the other afternoon, at the Madras Stable Company's premises resulted in the realisation of some very high prices, the forty-five animals sold fetching nearly Rs. 50,000. The highest price realised was for the polo and racing pony Tigris *viz.*, Rs. 4,000. This pony and several of the others which fetched long prices were bought on commission for Native Princes in the North of India.

COLONEL HENRY joins his appointment of Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal Command, next week, on the return from leave of Colonel Ian Hamilton, Deputy Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters, for whom he has been officiating.

THE arrangement under which Madras and Bombay troops are now holding certain stations in the Bengal Command has been sanctioned for an indefinite period. Their retention on foreign service outside their own commands will depend on the course of events in the Chitral direction during the current year.

COAL of apparently superior quality has been found in the Shan States near the border of the Kyaukse District.

THE revision of the subordinate forest establishment in Burma has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The change will not result in any considerable increase in the number of the staff. The problem is rather to improve the quality than the quantity, and the Chief Commissioner is awaiting the recommendations now being prepared. The report of the Forest Department, just issued, says illicit girdling of teak trees prevails in the forests of the Southern Shan States. In wide areas all trees large enough to produce seed have been removed. Several chiefs complained of the stoppage of girdling operations, but after inquiry it was found impossible to meet their wishes. The chiefs have been warned to expect a considerable curtailment of their timber operations.

MR. F. RAWSON, of the Mombassa-Uganda Railway, sailed with the Punjabi coolies who left Karachi for Mombassa a week ago. Mr. Rawson's party numbered 350. Mr. W. A. Johns, the other officer of the railway, follows him in a few days with some 800 more coolies. There has been no difficulty in getting as much coolie labour as was wanted, liberal wages being offered, and the men have all been carefully selected. Arms in considerable quantity are being taken out, as at first, at anyrate, the working parties will be liable to attack. The Punjabis, however, may be relied on to give a good account of themselves, and the opposition of the tribes will quickly disappear as the line advances.

LORD DUFFERIN, has plenty to amuse him in the hysterical ravings of the Parisian press. M. Deloncle refers to our Ambassador as a distinguished representative of Jingoism, a term which the writer assigns to "Anglo-Indian" slang. "Your Excellency knows full well the meaning of Jingo in Hindustani Persian. It means man of the 'jing'—a Persian word denoting Holy War in the sense of a general insurrection in India against the unbelievers. Jingoism is, then, the policy of a Holy War." We congratulate the Jingo Deputy on this amazing display of erudition.

THE following official "communique" has been issued: The Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. Mackenzie D. E. S. Chalmers, County Court Judge at Birmingham, as Legal Member of Council, in succession to Sir Alexander Miller. Mr. Chalmers was in the Indian Civil Service from 1869 to 1871. He has held the appointment of counsel to the Board of Trade, and has acted as Chief Justice of Gibraltar, and as Commissioner of Assize.

THE sad accident which happened to the Archdeacon at Calcutta, now more than a week ago, has awakened general sympathy. Troubled with some inflammation of the eyes he had been using a cooling lotion. The bottle stood side by side with one containing acetic acid, and he applied this by mistake. The mere thought of the consequences of such an error is hideous, and, as might have been expected, the sufferer has had exquisite pain. He is now in a darkened room, and carefully and skilfully tended, and it is something to know that the four doctors who have visited him agree in the hope that his eyesight will be preserved. The enforced idleness in itself would be sufficiently trying to such an indefatigable worker. As it was, his state of health had warned him that prolonged rest was necessary, and we understand that he had intended to go home for good at the beginning of the hot weather.

IN South Africa and Mysore alike it is expected that the richest returns from gold-mines will be obtained when the deep levels are thoroughly worked, and certainly experts have so far been justified by the results gained when shafts have been sunk 1,000 feet and more. The quartz is found to be more auriferous than near the surface and the expense connected with deep mining is covered many times over by the higher percentage of gold in the crushings. Those who have still faith in the future of the gold-bearing area in Chota Nagpore argue that the strata there have never been thoroughly examined, the surface pits dug having been, comparatively, only a few feet in depth through those reefs that proved most disappointing to the prospector. The problem is to discover whether there are really rich strata at deep levels similar to those in Mysore, but capital has never been forthcoming to carry out this test to the full. Systematic boring on scientific principles can alone set the question at rest, but where is the money to come from to cover the expenses of such an experiment? One hears from time to time of London Syndicates that are inclined to undertake the work, but with the South African and West Australian gold-fields absorbing so much capital there is none left for diversion to India. And yet the returns from the successful mines in Mysore are such that attention should be turned to this country, where there need be no fear of sudden political complications such as have shaken the Boer Republic. Perhaps, suggests a contemporary, after the late panic some enterprising capitalists may seriously consider whether it would not be worth their while to send trained prospectors out here to examine something more than surface reefs and old workings.

WE hear that the Finance Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has reported against the proposal of Government to increase the paper currency reserve by two crores, or in other words to reduce the metal reserve in the Paper Currency Department. The question, however, has been much debated by the members of the Chamber, and a circular has just been issued asking that opinions may be submitted on the subject by Tuesday, the 21st instant.

INDEPENDENT of his geographical discoveries, Prince Henri's ethnological notes should be of immense interest. They will very directly affect the state of the science in India by supplying some important links regarding the origin of the Kachins. Up till now information has been slowly culled and placed together from an ignorant people having no written language, as we advanced, step by step, into their country. Now, however, Prince Henri will have come through the heart of the true Kachin country, which is known only in fable to the Kachins with whom we come into contact, and Anderson's notes on the people will be fully supplemented. This information alone, together with the source of the Irrawaddy, is an immense addition to our knowledge, without saying anything of the other large unexplored tracts the Prince has traversed. The German explorer, Herr Otto Ehlers, drowned the other day in New Guinea, made an attempt to accomplish a very similar journey from the opposite side beginning from Assam, but was obliged to turn back. If he had lived the French might have fairly congratulated themselves on this international victory.

A CURIOUS incident occurred on Saturday at the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Alipur. Prince Asmanjan Bahadur charged his servant with having used abusive language. The magistrate ordered the servant to furnish security for his attendance on the day of the hearing of the case, or in default directed his remand to jail. On this the accused cried out piteously and threw himself at the feet of the prince, who not only forgave him, but paid all his court expenses.

THERE is to be a fancy dress carnival at the Niagara real ice skating rink soon, which should be one of the prettiest possible sights. Skating, among those who go there frequently, has immensely improved, and there are quite a number of ladies, as well as men, who can dance on skates with a prettier effect and apparently far more zest and enjoyment than on shoes. Then fancy dress for skaters offers such fine opportunities, so different from those at fancy dress balls, for it seems only appropriate that it should be of out-of-door character. What a run there will be on Russian, Polish, and Canadian costumes, while some, we hear, have already settled on representing Pierrettes and Pierrots in pure white, and others in bright scarlet.

A PARISIAN correspondent who witnessed the performance of "Vivcurs" and "Amants," sends to the *St. James's Gazette* some notes of the dresses worn, which, she says, are ravishing. The sleeves were nearly all small and flat, and the skirts of moderate fulness with the folds and pleats arranged towards the back. One of Mdlle. Sorel's reception dresses in "Amants" was remarkable for its elegance and originality. The skirt of white crepe de Chine was plain at the bottom and ornamented the entire length with silver paillettes. The tight basque bodice was made of green velvet, and opened over a plastron of white satin draped with lace. The basque was cut away in front into points and fell full on the hips and back, just at the waist-line on the left side being a cluster of yellow roses which were repeated upon the left shoulder. The sleeves of velvet had deep frills of silver embroidered tulle on the shoulder and at the wrist. A beautiful dinner dress of Madame Rejane's was made with a petticoat of black satin, trimmed round the bottom with huge bows of embroidered ribbon lined with pink, and small open waistcoat corsage of stamped satin, opening over a draped vest of pink, arranged over the bust, with pink embroidered lisse and roses.

CORRECT hostesses, are, we are told, beginning to look coldly upon the classic barn-dance. The quadrille, it appears, is to be entirely banished from the modern ball-room. The Lancers retain their popularity, and the really graceful and effective Berlin polka is in great favour. The Russian polka is also expected to have an innings this year; but it has nothing to recommend itself, the position of the male, who has an admirable view of his partner's back hair and little else, being awkward and clumsy.

SOME of the floral arrangement for the season are very lovely. They are so varied that they can be sent as a compliment instead of a card, or as a really useful and valuable gift, which can be more gracefully conveyed through the medium of flowers than in any other way. The most delicate and refined of all to our way of thinking (writes a *Globe* gossip) is a centrepiece for a dinner-table. The base is like a Cardinal's hat in shape and in colour delicate pink and blue. It is turned over, and an electric light placed inside each of the gracefully-shaped sections of pale silk. From this there rises a triple slender handle from two feet to two and a-half high. At the top there is a delicately lovely cluster of crotan and other brilliant-hued and gracefully-shaped foliage, from which hangs one orchid spike of fairy-like beauty. In the centre of the lighted silk sections there is a receptacle for flowers, and this is filled with crotan blades, asparagus, fern fronds, long, graceful, slender, and tapering fronds of other fine foliage, mingled with which there are yellow chrysanthemums and golden-hued orchids. It looks as if a sigh might waft it away, so perfectly refined and fairly dainty is the arrangement. This can be presented either with or without lighting arrangement; and, for a hostess, who takes a pride and pleasure in her dinner-table decoration, we can imagine nothing more acceptable.

MR. W. G. FITZGERALD, in the Christmas number of the *Strand* tells some anecdotes of lost property offices. Asked what was the most fruitful causing of the losing of language, a railway official unhesitatingly replied "Old labels and wrong labels." The travelling Briton, it appears, loves to see his luggage besprinkled with labels representing diverse localities. When the average railway porter handles a portmanteau bearing the names of two or three English and four or five Continental resorts, not to speak of half-a-dozen steamship labels, how is he to know the destination of the passenger? Then there is the margate tripper who deliberately labels his luggage, "Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo," in order to impress his friends. Mr. Fitzgerald is assured that owing to faulty labelling, London luggage is returned from Paris, Brindisi, Quebec and Cape Town. Ordinary Liverpool language too is occasionally taken for a trip across the Atlantic in a White Star liner. Here is a story of an elderly maiden lady who after burying a relative was returning home with—among other articles of luggage a big box full of antique silver, that she had acquired under this relative's will; the lady had to change at Bath, and, on arriving home, she missed the box of silver. Many months afterwards, the railway company received a letter from some people at Bath to the effect that an unclaimed box with Great Western labels was lying at their house. This proved to be the missing box of silver. It transpired that the day on which the old lady travelled, and by the same train, a new servant arrived from London for the house at Bath. The man sent to meet this girl at the station brought away the box of silver, thinking it was part of her belongings, both lots of luggage lying contiguously on the platform at the time. The box was taken to the house and placed beneath the girl's bed. She, assuming it to be the property of her master and mistress, said nothing about it; and it was not until the servant had left their employ that the people were aware that the box was in the house.

OVERCARE in the selection of words often causes ludicrous mistakes. An amusing instance is recalled by a writer in the *Evening Standard*. A worthy native cook at an Indian missionary college, was ordered to copy out the menu cards for an entertainment about to be given to welcome some new arrivals from England. "Devilled turkey" figured among the dishes. But the cook was a conscientious man, and had learnt English. He sapiently argued with himself that the word "devilled" was a highly improper one to figure upon the menu cards of a festival where "all the Sahibs were Padres," so, to the extreme amusement of the guests, they feasted one dish described under the delicate euphemism of "d——d lucking."

THE KELKAR COMMISSION.

(Before MR. C. JOPP, C.S.)

THE enquiry into the allegations of having received illegal gratification as a public servant, and certain other charges made against Mr. Kelkar, the Subordinate Judge of Yeola, in the Nasik Collectorate, commenced on Monday, the 6th instant. Mr. Ganesh Pandurang Vaidya, the Government Pleader at Nasik, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, with the Hon. Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare, High Court pleader, and Mr. Wassudeo Bapujee Akas, pleader of the Sinnar Court, appeared to defend Mr. Kelkar. (In the charge list, published on Friday last, it ought to be Mr. Kelkar, instead of Mr. Limaye, in several places.)

The following evidences were recorded:—

Mr. Balkrishna Pandurang, pleader, residing at Yeola, and the first witness in the 7th, 8th, and 9th heads of the charges, was examined on oath by the Government Pleader. He said that for the last seventeen or eighteen years, he was practising as a pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola, and during that period he practised before seven or eight Subordinate Judges, including Rao Saheb Bodus, Marathe, and Gadgil. He has been working under Mr. Kelkar since he came to Yeola. Since June, 1894, the conduct of the business of the court by Mr. Kelkar was not right. His (witness) clients and himself began to be dissatisfied with the way and manner in which Mr. Kelkar did his duties since June, 1894. Mr. Kelkar particularly persisted in fixing instalments for payments of debts, and wanted the pleaders to behave in accordance with his dictates. He (witness) objected to him where he was right and to the proper and disobedient where he was wrong and improper. The result of the latter course was that Mr. Kelkar subjected him to long and tedious examinations, extending over two or three hours at a time. Sometimes the examinations continued even after lamps were lighted in the court. He was on many occasions abused by Mr. Kelkar in profane language. Invariably decrees were passed in favour of plaintiffs in cases where the defendants acknowledged the claims made against him by the plaintiff, but in cases in which the witness was concerned Mr. Kelkar did what he could under the circumstances to decide again his plaintiff clients even in cases in which the defendants acknowledged the claims made against them by the plaintiffs. On the 28th July, 1894, he was subjected to a long and tedious examination. That day he was in court as the pleader of the opponent in miscellaneous applications Nos. 57 and 58. His client (the opponent), was Ganpati Kushaba Patel Waghalekar. It was an application to remove the attachment of his client's share in a attached field. One Gangaram was a witness of the defendant who had obtained the order of attachment. He (witness) requested the court to examine the said Gangaram in connection with his client's (plaintiff's) case. The court granted his request and examined Gangaram as requested. Gangaram's evidence has been recorded in the case as exhibit No. 8. During his examination Gangaram voluntarily produced a bundle of documents, before the court, saying that the bundle contained documents directing the repayment of his uncle's debts. He (witness) requested the court to be allowed to put in the documents produced by Gangaram. The court replied that there was no objection to his doing so. He thereupon handed the papers as per exhibit No. 12 over to the court and the papers were put in. At this time the court questioned him as to how the papers put in would be proved. He (witness) informed the papers come from lawful and proper custody, and as the enquiry was a miscellaneous enquiry there was no necessity of proving the documents. In the bundle presented to the court with regard to the bundle of the documents the witness had written that the bundle was produced by Gangaram. Mr. Kelkar asked witness to say in the Darkhast that the bundle of documents he put in the proceedings on behalf of his client which the witness answered could not be done. Mr. Kelkar persisted in his demand for about 15 or 20 minutes. The witness got tired and disgusted with the persisting of the Sub Judge and asked him to return to him the bundle of documents put in as he wished to withdraw them. Mr. Kelkar gave permission to withdraw the papers. The Sheristadar of the court said that the papers were mentioned and described in the Darkhast put in by the witness. Mr. Kelkar thereupon took witness' deposition (exhibit 13). The process was in form of questions and answers. Mr. Kelkar wrote down the questions and witness wrote down his answers. This happened on the 28th July, 1894. The deposition continued for two or three hours, and had to be adjourned on account of the lateness of the hour to the 30th instant. The witness left the court that he got sick and left the court. On the 30th idem he did not appear at the court on account of sickness. On the night of the 28th the witness posted a petition to the address of the District Judge of Nasik. On that day the witness' brains were quite turned and he became very ill in the court. He returned home and made a report to Mr. Kelkar requesting him to postpone my deposition and the hearing of my suits for two months and grant him two months' leave of absence and to issue the necessary notices to the parties concerned in suits filed by the witness, and afterwards made the petition to the District Judge. On the next day (Sunday) the witness thought that he did wrong in sending the petition to the District Judge by post, and thereupon he proceeded to Nasik by train. On that day the witness could not obtain an interview with the District Judge. He saw the District Judge on the 3rd. On the 2nd August the witness had to appear at the Court of the Sub-Judge at Yeola, so he returned to Yeola, taking with him Mr. Gangadhar Narsinva, pleader of the Nasik District Court. That day he did not appear at the court to conduct business. That day after the court rose Mr. Kelkar came on a visit to Mr. Gangadhar Narsinva, pleader, who had put up in witness' house at Yeola. The coming of Mr. Kelkar to his house had with him a petition that nothing against him was left in Mr. Kelkar's mind, and he determined to go to Nasik and dispose of the petition he had sent to the District Judge complaining against Mr. Kelkar. He thereupon proceeded to Nasik, and saw the District Judge. He said to the District Judge that he was not going to proceed with the petition he had sent by the post, that he was a subordinate of Mr. Kelkar, that Mr. Kelkar had just come to Yeola, and that therefore he was going to withdraw the petition. The District Judge told the witness to write down what he said on the petition, and that he will record the petition. The witness told the District Judge that the petition if allowed to remain on the record would some day affect Mr. Kelkar and himself. The District Judge thereupon granted his request, and returned the petition to the witness, who tore it in pieces in the Judge's presence. The witness then returned to Nasik. After receipt of my report at the Subordinate Court the proceedings in the suits filed by the witness were adjourned till the 1st October, and a Notice No. 15 was issued to him to be present at the court on that date. Accordingly the witness was present in the court on the 1st October, but no business was transacted. The witness while in court received a letter from Mr. Gangadhar Narsinva at Nasik requesting witness to get the business postponed till he arrived at Yeola. The witness applied for postponement, which was granted till the 4th October. On the morning of the 4th Mr. Kelkar arrived, and asked the witness to go with him to Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Gangadhar said: Let us go to Mr. Kelkar and settle the unpleasantness which had arisen between the witness and Mr. Kelkar. The witness declined to go to Mr. Kelkar with Mr. Gangadhar. Mr. Kelkar is a friend of the witness and the witness was prevailed upon to go to Mr. Kelkar's with Mr. Gangadhar. Mr. Gangadhar requested Mr. Kelkar to pardon the witness. The witness did not approve Mr. Gangadhar's conduct, and he told him not to ask pardon of Mr. Kelkar for him. The witness said that if Mr. Kelkar explained to him the fault he had found with the witness he would himself prostrate before him and ask forgiveness. Mr. Kelkar said that Balkrishna Pant (witness) was not at fault, but was obstinate, and unless he asked pardon in any manner he would not dispose of the case in which he is concerned. The witness declined to ask pardon, and left Mr. Kelkar's house and went home. Mr. Gangadhar informed witness that Mr. Kelkar will decide the matter to-day (the 4th), and the witness should observe what he does. Mr. Kelkar was going to reprimand the witness and Mr. Kelkar deprecated ill-feeling or controversy between pleaders and Judges. Next day when the witness went to the court he saw the remarks of the Subordinate Judge on his deposition. It was stated in the remarks that Mr. Balcrishna Pant, pleader, came to my house yesterday morning and asked my pardon on the matter. I therefore record the deposition without proceeding any further. On reading the remarks the witness lost his temper, and he appealed to the District Court of Nasik. The appeal was decided, and the decision was communicated to the Subordinate Judge, but was not made known to him by that officer. Mr. Kelkar only told the witness that the judge's decision was not changed and that witness' appeal was futile and did him no harm. While saying this the Sub-Judge was very angry and striking his fists against the table and using foul language towards the witness. The witness then told the court that Mr. Kelkar used the words "Dhowlya shejari bandhla powla wan nahi pun gun lagla," while he was in doubt. Advising Mr. Ballajee Narayen, pleader, who had appeared on behalf of a client of the witness; and the words "tumche pivle athwa pandhre kudhi hoil," when the witness left the court in disgust of the expressions used by the Judge. The witness explained to the court the meaning of the above two expressions. The witness told the court that he was the only pleader in the Yeola Sub-Judge's Court who wore a white turban, and the Subordinate Judge once said to him that all those persons who wear white turban are rascals. The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Mr. Ballajee Narayen, pleader (witness No. 2), residing at Nasik, gave the following evidence. That he was engaged as a pleader by the defendant in the Civil Suit No. 409 of 1893 of the file of the Subordinate Judge of Yeola, and was present in that court on the 8th November. The Wakilatnama was put into court and conducted his duties. He was cross-examining in a witness in the case on behalf of his client, Mr. Kelkar, the Sub-Judge objected to certain questions put by him to the witness under his cross-examination. During the course of the examination of the witness Mr. Balkrishna Pant came and sat near him in the court. Balkrishna Pant was the original pleader of his client. The cross-examination continued, although the Subordinate Judge objected to some of the questions put to the witness. Rao Saheb (Subordinate Judge), addressing the witness and Balkrishna Pant, used the expression "Dhowlya sejari bandhla powla wan nahi pun gun lagla." Hearing the expression thus used by the Rao Saheb the witness became very sorry. The expression used by Mr. Kelkar annoyed and defamed the witness. He stopped short examining the witness before the court and sat down. Balkrishna Pant was sitting on a chair near the witness. He rose from his chair and was going to leave the court, when the Sub-Judge called him to stop, and asked him why he was going away. Balkrishna said he could not forbear to listen such language as used by him. The Subordinate Judge used words, "Tumche pivle tambde kadhi hoil," towards Balkrishna while he was going out of court. The witness then explained the meaning of the two expressions used by the Subordinate Judge, and charged Mr. Kelkar with having annoyed and insulted him thereby. Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Gangadhar Narsinva Ketakar (3rd witness), pleader of the Nasik District Court, was examined. He said that he knew that there was some "takrar" (dispute) between Mr. Kelkar, the Subordinate Judge of Yeola, and Mr. Balkrishna Pandurang Vaidya pleader of the Sub-Judge's court at Yeola, that he proceeded to Yeola for the purpose of settling the dispute. He consulted with Balkrishna Pant, and heard what he had to say and afterwards took him to the house of Mr. Kelkar with him. He (witness) then said to Mr. Kelkar that it was not right and proper that there should exist any ill-feeling or dispute between the pleaders and Judges, and advised him to be forbearing. Some explanations were exchanged between Mr. Balkrishna and Rao Saheb Kelkar. Balkrishna was saying that he was not at fault at all. He (Mr. Gangadhar) advised Balkrishna not to persist in anything. The witness further stated that he was examined by the District Judge of Nasik with reference to the petition made by Balkrishna Pant against Mr. Kelkar, and that he had stated all the facts before Mr. Unwin, the District Judge.

Mr. Krishnarao Trimbuck (4th witness), pleader, Court of Yeola, was examined, and he gave his evidence which tallied in all particulars with the evidence given by the first witness.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE fifty-sixth report of the Bank of Bombay reads as follows:—

The Directors submit to the Shareholders a statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 31st December last.

	Rs.	a.	p.
They have pleasure in reporting that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of	5,15,273	10	3
to which has to be added the balance carried forward from the previous half-year	2,62,934	10	7
making together	7,78,208	4	10

which they have decided to apply as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax	5,00,000	0	0
,, Reserve Fund	1,00,000	0	0
,, Fund for Losses	25,000	0	0
,, Carry forward	1,53,208	4	10
	7,78,208	4	10

The trade demand for money during the greater part of the half-year was of the most restricted character, and the supply of loanable capital was superabundant in a high degree. The Bank's minimum rate of interest stood nominally at 3 per cent. until 21st November, but loans were freely obtainable in the open market for a considerable time at one per cent., and even on these terms employment could only be found for a limited amount. The political difficulties too which arose in Europe rendered it inadvisable to carry on to the end of the half-year the full amount invested in public securities.

Reference was made in last report to a possible loss by certain failures at the Karachi Branch. The Directors have now to state that the amount thereof is fully provided for in the sum now transferred to "fund for losses."

Consequent on his departure to Europe, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest resigned his seat at the Board, and in his place the Directors appointed Mr. P. B. Savile, of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., Limited.

The Directors intimate, with deep regret, the death of their valuable and esteemed colleague, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, in whose place they appointed his brother, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit.

They have appropriated Rs. 1,00,000 to the reserve fund, thereby raising it to Rs. 52,00,000.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th January 1896.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay.

We have completed the audit of the Bank's accounts for the half-year ended 31st December last.

We counted and examined the cash on hand as at the close of business on that date, and checked the closing accounts of the Branches with their relative Ledgers at Head Office and found them correct.

The Securities held on account of the reserve fund stand at par, and those as investments at under present market prices. The securities against advances, and those deposited by constituents for safe custody, agree with their registers.

The Balance Sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the books and documents relating thereto, and contains a full and fair statement of the Bank's true position at the close of the half-year.

W. BULLOCK, } Auditors.
E. N. SETTNA, }

Bombay, 11th January 1896.

ABSTRACT BALANCE-SHEET AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

Dr. LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	1,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,16,989	8	3
Do. do. at Branches	2,89,219	0	9
Other Deposits	3,58,15,997	4	3
Post Bills	8,054	6	2
Profit	7,78,208	4	10
	Rs. 5,93,19,048	7	8

ASSETS. Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	63,25,937	3	8
Other authorized Securities	42,09,708	4	0
Credits on Govt. & do. do.	28,11,114	9	10
Loans on do. do. do.	90,01,086	9	8
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,55,51,295	7	3
Dead Stock	3,98,013	4	6
Stamps	3,386	12	0
Stationery	15,857	0	0
Adjusting Account	2,36,079	15	9
Balances with other Banks	9,11,918	0	4
Cash { at Head Office ..... Rs. 1,73,09,238 0 10 ; ,, Branches ..... ,, 55,45,403 3 10	2,28,546,61	4	8
	Rs. 5,93,19,048	7	8

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries	2,18,852	8	4
Directors' and Auditors' Fees	9,740	0	0
Rent, Taxes, Insurances and Lighting	15,093	10	6
Law Charges	159	0	0
Telegrams and Postages	2,774	13	4
Miscellaneous Charges	23,296	15	2
Stationery	7,767	11	9
Profit	7,78,208	4	10
	Rs. 10,57,892	8	11

Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance brought forward	2,62,934	10	7
Amount of Discount, Exchange, Commission, Interest, &c., received	7,94,927	7	4
	Rs. 10,57,892	1	11

JOHN S. BURN, Accountant.

W. BULLOCK, } Auditors.
E. N. SETTNA, }

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Co.	..	1	...	1	3	...	18	23
B ,,	1	...	...	...	3	...	10	14
C ,,	...	1	1	...	3	1	33	39
D ,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,123 tons, Captain J A Magenis, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Couriand, 760 tons, Captain A Milne, sailed on Saturday last for Delagoa Bay, with a general cargo and 120 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Rustomjee and two children, and 67 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,029 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr C Chambers, Revd Burges, Mrs Cursetjee Cowasjee[Mr and Mrs M Dalal, Assistant-Surgeon W Desmond, Mr H Prentice 16 native gentlemen, and 36 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachee (19th January), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain C D Wise, Lieut Lowndes, Major Hildebrand, Lieut Rennick, Mr and Mrs King and four children, Mr Cama, Mr W Cooper, Mrs Marks, Mr Thornhill and 228 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Rosetta, 2,039 tons, Commander G K Wright, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Shanghai (28th December) via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Kobe—Mr T Inglis. From Hongkonk—Mr T J Parrott, Mr J G Hussein, Mr A Abdulla, Mr F S Stewart, Mr C C Mead and Mr E Fowler. From Singapore—Mr C B Buckley. From Sydney—Miss Latham, Mr and Mrs Clemens, Miss Clemens, Mr Smythe and Mr R H Roe. From Melbourne—Lieut G Stirling. From Adelaide—Professor Liversidge, the Hon Sir R C Baker, Lady Baker, and Mr R G Baker. From Colombo—Mr Stevens, Mr and Mrs E G Anderson, Mr F O Wyllie, Mr F N Suntock, Mr J Bain, Miss J E W Johnston, Col Peacock, Miss Wanchope, Miss Bolitho and Mr W A Lang. From Yokohama—Mr E A Hart, Mrs Mathew Hart, Miss Mary Hart and Mr R Davis. From Shan- ghai—Mr and Mrs O Nermann. From different ports—12 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JANUARY 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Congo	1927	Jones	Hull		F Muir & Co
D	Baria	1927	Ostermann	Calcutta	20-1	J Mackintosh
F	Mount Tabor	1493	Chivers	Mauritius		J Mackintosh
G	Safari	91	Gauhe	Zanzibar	23-1	F Hyer
H	s J Gloamin	2248	Learmonth	Dunkirk	30-1	W A Graham
K	Chanda	1525	Thatcos	Not Fixed		M Mackenzie
L	Nyanza	1200	Abbass	Zanzibar		D Jairam
N	Scindia	2030	Jacob	Zanzibar	18-1	M Mackenzie
O	Charter House	1927	Tallack	Not Fixed		Bombay & Co
P	Myrtledene	1948	Horshall	Venice	22-1	J Mackintosh
Q	Scottish Hero	1576	Singer	Liverpool		K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji		548	Ahmed	Kurrachee	18-1	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri		555	Fakeera	Bhownugger	18-1	Shepherd & Co
Brahmani		523	Budroo	Mangalore	20-1	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rufford Hall	2357	Fowler	Kurrachee	22-1	E Bates
2	Armenia	2239	Garrick	Liverpool	25-1	Graham
4	Courland		Adams	Natal	18-1	D Abdoola
5	Rohilla	2216	Henning	China		P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	2192	London	China	25-1	P & O Co
8	Maria Teresa	1922	Gherzman	China	21-1	A Lloyds
9	Strathord	2269	Greggans	Not Fixed		Graham
12	Eden Hall	1861	McGregor	Liverpool	20-1	E Bates
14	Easby Abbey	1991	Cooper	Dunkirk	18-1	Graham & Co

* Porbable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·50 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Jan 16
	Imperator (s)	Nicolich	Trieste, Jan 3
	Rosetta (s)	Wright	Shanghai, Dec 28
	Ceylon (s)	Jones	Colombo, Jan 3
19	Patna (s)	Jollins	Zanzibar, Jan 7
	Kt of St George (s)	Bevis	Cardiff

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Framnes (s)	Wettergreen	Penang
	Kapurthala (s)	Skinner	Karachi
	Nawab (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta
	Scindia (s)	Whitehead	Delagoa Bay, &c
	Ganges (s)	Creery	Aden
	Courland (s)	Milne	Delagoa Bay, &c
	Loodiana (s)	Magenis	Rangoon, &c
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Steamer Patna, for Persian Gulf
" Baria, for Madras and Calcutta
" Rufford Hall, for Liverpool via Karachi

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Scottish Hero (s), 1386, Singer
Rufford Hall (s), 2357, Fowler
Armenia (s), 2218, Garrick
Eden Hall (s), 2372, Black
Congo (s), 1892, Jones
Strathora (s), 2269, Greggans
St Irene (s), 2474, Milestone
Easby Abbey (s), 1901, Cooper
Glomin (s), 2245, Learmonth
Charterhouse (s), 1978, Tallack
Caledonia (s), 3529, Andrews
Kt Bachelor (s), 4082, Thomas
Myrtledene (s), 1948, Horsfall
Clyde (s), 2195, Weigheil
Strathgyle (s), 3224, Jones
Khedive (s), 2137, Daniel
Maria Teresa (s), 1922, Gherz- mann
Mirzapore (s), 2168, London
Rohilla (s), 2216, Hemming
Couriand (s), 760, Adams
Safari (s), 993, Gauhe
Dean, (s), 938, Wilson
Framnes (s), 958, Wothergreen
Empress (s), 1575, Stewart
Kt Templar (s), 2704, Pain
Longship (s), 2815, Millons
Madeline (s), 1862, Neddin
Queen Louise (s), 2170
Horsa (s), 1901 Veale
Baria (s), 1934, Ostermann
Roma (s), 1713, Storm
Kirby Hall (s), 1889, Browne
Mount Tabor (s), 1494, Chivers
Taurus (s), 1367, Wold

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Malabar, Pollard
H M S Pigeon, Cartwright
H M S Assaye, Cave
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
H M S Plassey, Taylor
R I M S Clive, Fleury
R I M S Canning, Mitchell
R I M S Minto, Baugh

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
15 Catherine Apear s...Olifent.....Hongkong, Dec 31

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15—Steamers Canara, Aglaia, Ailsa Craig & Lalpoora.
Jan. 16—Steamers Umballa and Rutsang.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
16	Putiala s		Negapatam
	Huzara s		Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
16	Eridan s		Colombo
	Clan Macgregor s		Calcutta
	Putiala s		Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 18.

FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia s—999 cwts myraballams, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwts bone meal, Mooljee Jamail

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rufford Hall s—38 bales wool, M Baba ; 80 bales wool, Jadhowjee Cara
Armenia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwts bone meal, Mooljee Jamal

FOR LONDON.

Charterhouse s—13 cases Indigo, The Bombay Co ; 180 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 8 bales hides, and 10½ cwts fishmaws, K Shurriff and Co ; 37 cwts peacock feathers C Sorabjee ; 312 cwts gum, Sewjee Ramjee ; 18 cwts peacock feathers, V Gangjee

FOR HULL.

Congo s—669 cwts myraballams, Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Easby Abbey s—100 bales cotton, E Sohner and Co
Glomin s—206 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall s—4,999 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers
Armenia s—8,938 cwts teaseed, 7,293 cwts groundnuts, 6,000 cwts castorseed, 4,016 cwts linseed, and 500 cwts mowra-seed, Ralli Brothers ; 482 cwts coir yarn, H J Rustomjee and Co ; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Charterhouse s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR HAVRE.

Strathord s—400 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton Lyon and Co ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, and 6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 cwts leaves, K Nusserwanjee ; 200 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,500 bales cotton Prior de Same and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Strathord s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Myrtledene s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 126 cwts [illegible] Nansee Khairaz and [illegible] and Co ; 2,038 [illegible], E D

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"CHONE" is the name given by the Kanacks to a tree which flourishes in New Caledonia. It reaches a height of forty feet, and puts forth beautiful white flowers having a perfume of jasmine. The "chone" is the cerbera manghas of the botanist, and belongs to the family of the apocynaceæ. It yields a milky juice like the india-rubber tree, which when evaporated, leaves a black gum that softens in boiling water like gutta-percha. It is impermeable like gutta-percha, but has the advantage of dissolving in hydro-carbon essences, for example, petroleum. The solution painted or floated on wood and evaporated leaves a thin layer of the gum impervious to water. Leather impregnated with the gum can remain in water for hours without becoming moist. Moreover, according to Dr. Pinet-Flottes, a French naval surgeon, it makes an excellent water-proof varnish for boots when it is dissolved in essence of turpentine.

In a letter to "Nature," Mr. A. B. MacDowall, M.A., author of "Weather and Disease," has shown by means of a curve representing the variations of northerly wind at Greenwhich during the cold season, from October to March, and another curve representing the minima of sunspots, that there is a remarkable correspondence between these phenomena. On the whole, northerly winds appear to be more frequent near the times of sunspot minima, that is to say, when there are fewest spots on the sun. Northerly winds mean cold weather in winter, as a rule, and cold weather affects the health. It will be curious if a true casual connection can be established between sunspots and the death-rate. In our wonderful universe it may be said with some truth that everything affects everything else.

Several new mineral springs have been discovered in Germany of late, for example, an acid spring near Munden, in Hanover, and another at Salzungen. The Sondra spring was discovered by a Cologne company in boring for potassium salts, and has now been utilised as a Spa, the water, which contains sulphur, as well as carbonic acid, being confined in a pipe, and the gas, which is mixed with 2 per cent. of nitrogen, secured in proper vessels.

Mr. Alexander Kellas and Professor William Ramsay have found a trace of the new gas argon in the combustible gas from the spring known as "Allhusen's Well" Middlesborough. An incombustible gas from another well at the same place was found to contain about ¼ per cent. of argon. Moreover, the gas from a boiling spring, near Reykjavik, Iceland, has even a greater proportion of argon than common air, namely, 1·14 per cent. No helium could be detected in the gas. The fact that breathed air contains a slightly higher percentage (1·21) of argon than ordinary air has led Mr. Alexander Kellas to suppose that more argon is emitted by the blood than is absorbed in breathing, or that the air had been confined over water during breathing. In any case it would appear that argon like nitrogen does not play an important part in the animal economy, except as a diluent of the oxygen, which is so necessary to sustain life.

Mr. W. H. Loyd, of Duluth, Minnesota, an officer of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, has invented a method of telegraphing diagrams and drawings which deserves notice. It consists in telegraphing by predetermined signs the positions of a series of points on a sheet of paper cross-ruled into squares, and then joining the points thus laid down on a similar sheet of paper at the distant station by lines, so as to reproduce the original figure.

The diamond fields of Bingara, New South Wales, have been examined by Mr. G. A. Stonier, of the Government Geological Survey, and are found to differ from those of Kimberley, South Africa. At Bingara, the diamonds occur with water-worn pebbles and sand of jasper in alluvial drifts of the Tertiary Age. They appear to have come from an intrusive mass of serpentine, which has altered the coal measures of the vicinity by heat, and produced the jasper gravels. There is nothing like the picrite-porphyry gravel of Kimberley, but the Bingara diamonds are finer than those of Kimberly, being somewhat harder and taking longer to polish. The largest stone yet found was 2 5-8 carats in the rough, and not quite ½ carat when cut.

In New South Wales gold-bearing granite has been worked for several years in the Pimbarra district, and according to a report of Mr. G. W. Card, of the Government Geological Survey, both gold and silver occur in the mass of the granite itself, as well as in the quartz and carbonate veins running through it. The fact tends to support the opinion that ores and metal in veins have aggregated from the mass of the rock traversed by the vein.

The "gypsey-springs" of Yorkshire (the initial "g" is pronounced hard) are intermittent and variable springs of very clear cold water in the chalk valleys. They appear after heavy rains, when the chalk is saturated, and sometimes flow for two or three months, then vanish, leaving hardly a trace of their birthplaces. Sometimes, however, the flow is sufficient to carve a "gypsey-race" in the chalk, as many as twelve feet wide and three feet deep. The principal gypsey-head is in a field on the left side of the road between Wold Newton and Foxholes, but others exist at Kilham, Wharram-le-Street, Wold Beck, and elsewhere. According to Mr. Harwood Brierley, these "gypsies" were regarded as magical by the superstitions folk of a century or two ago, and in an old account of a tour, said to be written by Daniel Defoe, we read that, "Whensoever these gypsies—or, as some call them, 'vipsies'—break out, there will certainly ensue famine or plague."

The new Howell torpedo, commonly known in America as the "Baby Howell," has been tried officially at Newport, Rhode Island, before Commodore Sampson and other Government officers. Three shots were fired from the testing station of the Hotchkiss Gun Company in the Leaconnet River. For a range of 600 yards, which is about all the Government cares to have, an average speed of 27 to 28 knots (nautical miles) per hour was attained, the torpedo being 4½ feet under water.

Mr. A. G. Ditton, of Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria-street, has drawn our attention to the fact that many persons can only sleep well when lying north and south, and others when lying east and west. Mr. Ditton discovered some years ago that he could sleep much better when he lay east and west, especially with his head to the west. A well-known French centenarian, on the other hand, ascribed his longevity to sleeping in the north and south direction. Recent experiments by Mr. Kennelley and others in Edison's laboratory and elsewhere would seem to discredit the hypothesis that the earth's magnetism has to do with the unquestionable influence of position in sleep. Nor is it easy to see how the earth's rotation can affect a sleeper. It may be, Mr. Ditton is right in regarding it, as a result of temperament, and perhaps also of habit. In any case, persons who are troubled with insomnia, or cannot sleep in "strange beds," would do well to investigate the matter, and see whether the direction in which they lie is not to blame. Mr. Ditton, we understand, carries a pocket compass, which enables him in hotels to choose a bed which lies in the right direction, or else to get one shifted. Some interesting remarks on the subject will be found in Stewart's "Our Temperaments," second edition.

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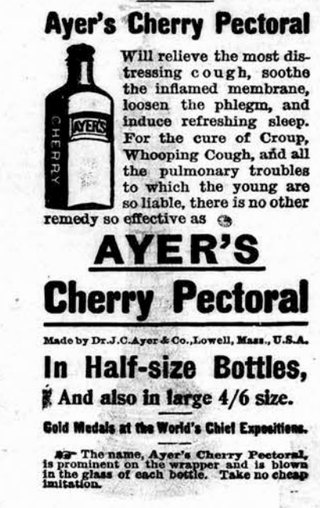

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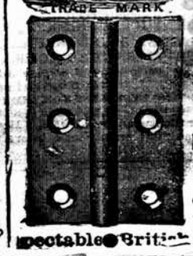

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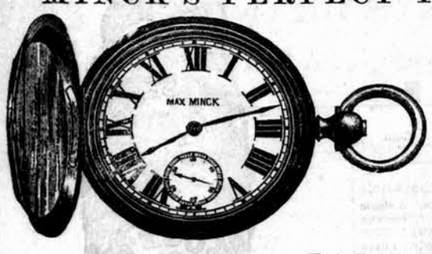

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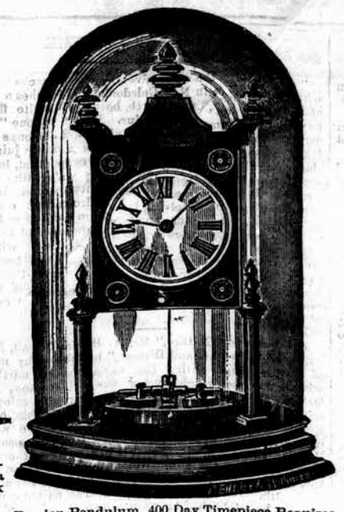

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DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NI[illegible]

MOLLER'S COD LIVER [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL E[illegible]

The only oil free from Hydroxyl [illegible] emulsions and solutions), and con[illegible] pleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "[illegible] & most powerful and valuable there[illegible]

In Capsuled Bottles o[illegible]